LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 87--- BOMBAY FRIDAY APRIL 12 1929 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
13 Apr.	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 ,,	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
8	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		19,946
20 ,,	Maloja ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera ..		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,009
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 ,,	xNarkunda ..		16,572
21 ,,	*Rajputana ..		16,568
28 ,,	Morea ..		10,954

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
to Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929 3 p.m.		
18th Apr.	Domala ..	8441
25th July	Dumana ..	8427
15th Aug.	Domala ..	8442

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
26th ,,	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF. TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
12thApril	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
13th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
15th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
17th ,,	Baroda ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
24th ,,	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
1st May	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamer. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailing of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs./Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs./Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P.& O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Sado Maru ..	5898	5 Apr.	16 April
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 ,,	30 ,,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 Aril	4 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	14 ,,
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 ,,
Bengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28, ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10700	...	29 ,,
*Hakodate Maru	5303	20 ,,	2 June
*Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@12 ,,

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	20 May
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 ,,	2 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 ,,	17 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	15 May	22 May
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	29 ,,	6 June

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

BANKING

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street. Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bander Rd., Karachi.
Tels. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920,
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ,, 5,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street,
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen, 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU HAVE AN AMBITION TO EARN
Rs. 60/- to Rs. 300/- p.m.
JOIN THE AGENCY-FORCE OF:
BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LD. ESTD. 1896.
A PURELY INDIAN POPULAR....PROGRESSIVE AND PROFITABLE to both
THE POLICY-HOLDERS and AGENTS.
Advantages of BHARAT Agency:—
1 LIBERAL Remuneration to right persons.
2 Free training to new men with guarantee of success.
3 Help to the Agent to enable him to increase his income.
Apply Sharp to:—
THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH,
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, :: BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.
PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.
INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,
Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES
Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.
Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.
For full particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY. 10.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of start..... Time of delivery.....

THE **East** AND **West** INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Severel new attractive plans.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 70,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars ease apply.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Competent WEAVING MASTER well versed in heavy size by an Ahmedabad Mills having about 1,200 Looms, pay very decent.—Apply with terms and testimonials. Box No. 2271 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A 32055

WANTED—A well experienced SPINNING MASTER having thorough practical and theoretical knowledge and good managing capacity for a Mill at Calcutta. Pay according to qualifications. Apply immediately to Box No. 2268, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1546

WANTED—A MILLS MANAGER, Guzerati or Maharashtra, with thorough experience of Mill management for a Mill in Calcutta. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 2266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1537

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of 'Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Viranguam (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An ENGINEER preferably a Guzerati or a Maharashtra with thorough experience of Turbines for a Jute Mills in Calcutta. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 2267, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1538

WANTED

20 Candidates for Training of Wireless Operators' Course; Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless. Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

Apply to the Principal

THE BENGAL WIRELESS and TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,

3, Barman Street, CALCUTTA.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts.
Family suits available.
Daily charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams. "CALHOTEL"

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

FOR any community, ROOMS with individual water supply and electric lights to be let at Lower Parel near B. B. & C. I. Railway Station in Cassam Mitha's new Buildings at low rents. Apply at the premises or Mehtaji Gulamhusein, care AIMILA AUTOMOBILE CO., Queens Road, Opp. Marine Lines Station, Bombay
C R1500

MOTORS and ACCESSORIES

MINERVA LIMOUSINE LANDAULETTE, Luxurious Zanana Car and unusually roomy full seven seater. Powered by a Silent Knight Minerva Motor. Upholstered in Bedford Cord and painted Ivory White. Wire Wheels and complete equipment Cost Rs. 18,000 very little used. For sale Rs. 4,000 or near offer. Apply Box No. 2269. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
JA R1545

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—LIFE POLICY No. 36789 of National Insurance Co., of Mr. B. G. Rane, Finder requested to return to The Co., Hornby Road, Fort.
B. P. R1543

PROFESSION.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MANGANESE ORE.—Rich Deposits of Manganese exist in Bijawar State C. I. Tenders are invited for working these mines. Apply to Dewan.
T 32054

LOCAL and UP-COUNTRY CLAIMS, Debts and Bills recovered and decrees executed on Commission bases MODERN CLAIM AGENCY, Girgaum, Bombay.
T R1548

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (RAMNAVAMI), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th April, 1929.
32040

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on TUESDAY, the Seventh May, 1929, at Four P.M. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House" Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th May, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS LIMITED,
by their Constituted Attorney
P. J. BILIMORIA,
The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 11th April, 1929.
32057

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

REVISION OF THE ELECTORAL ROLL OF THE UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in pursuance of instructions received from the Government of Bombay, the undersigned is preparing a revised electoral roll of the Bombay University Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council IN RESPECT OF THAT PART OF THE CONSTITUENCY ONLY WHICH IS INCLUDED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

2. Under paragraph 6, Schedule II appended to the Bombay Electoral Rules, "a person shall be qualified as an elector for the Bombay University Constituency who, on the 1st day of April next preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll, had a place of residence in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Aden) and was a member of the Senate or an Honorary Fellow of the University or a graduate of the University of seven years' standing".

3. Persons of either sex who received a degree in the University of Bombay on or before the 1st day of April, 1922 and have a place of residence in the City of Bombay, whose names do not appear in the University Electoral Roll at present in force and who desire to have their names entered on the revised roll of the University Constituency for the City of Bombay, are hereby invited to send in their applications for the enrolment of their names so as to reach the University Registrar ON OR BEFORE WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH APRIL, 1929. No fee whatsoever is payable for enrolment. Forms of application for enrolment may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's office.

4. Persons whose names appear in the University Roll for the City of Bombay at present in force and who have changed their places of residence since the publication of that roll are requested to notify the Registrar in writing, on or before the day named in paragraph 3 above, of their changed places of residence in order that their correct addresses may be entered on the revised roll. No form of notification is printed for the purpose.

5. The University Registrar is responsible for the revision of the electoral roll of the University Constituency for the City of Bombay only. Persons residing outside the limit of the City of Bombay, who desire to have their names entered on the revised University roll, should apply for the enrolment of their names to the Collector of the District in which they have a place of residence.

6. A copy of the University electoral roll at present in force is open for public inspection at the University.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 24th March, 1929.
31998

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTON.
Summary Suit No. 520 of 1929.
BHAIDAS MAGANLAL .... Plaintiff.
vs.
P. N. DASANI .... Defendant.
P. N. DASANI, Esq.,
Defendant abovenamed.
Sir,

PLEASE NOTE that plaintiff has filed this suit under O. XXXVII Rule 2 of the C. P. C. for Rs. 2,008-7-9 for principal and Rs. 58-9-9 for interest due to him at foot of your Promissory Note, dated 15th October, 1928, and further interest at 6 per cent from 23rd March, 1929, till judgment and costs and further interest on judgment. You are hereby summoned to apply to Court within ten days from the date hereof for leave to appear and defend the suit and in default of your obtaining such leave decree will be passed against you as prayed.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1929.
RUSTOMJI & GINWALA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
32056

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for constructing a Civil Dispensary Buildings at Nanded, costing about O.S. Rs. 94,000/- (B. G. Rs. 100/- O.S. Rs. 117), to reach the office of the undersigned on or before 21st April, 1929, under a sealed registered cover, accompanied with 2 per cent earnest money on the estimated amount.

Work will have to be completed in two years. Sanctioned plans and estimate may be seen at the office of the undersigned on any working day between 8 to 12 noon.

The Officer entrusted with the disposal of the tenders, reserves the right to reject any tender, without assigning any reasons for doing so.

G. M. KHAN,
M.A., B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, G.B., P.W.D.
Nanded (N. G. S. Railway).
32053

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY AND ERECTION OF STEEL SHELVING AND OIL STORAGE CABINETS FOR CHOLA POWER HOUSE, KALYAN.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of the above.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply and erection of steel shelving and oil storage cabinets for Chola Power House." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
3rd April, 1929.
32024

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks. Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 16th April, 1929, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Dock the following goods:—

Plasterworks (Statues), Brandy and wine, 22 Packages P-goods, Hardware, Toys, Motor springs, Air-gun and shots, Sky sticks, Radio and Radio Parts, Tobacco, Films, Electric goods, Rubber Solution iron of shorts, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble
3. No damage to walls or decorations
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.

Structural and Sanitary Engineers.
Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
16A Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SECOND BHANDARI STREET, NEAR NULL BAZAR, OPPOSITE GOLL (ROUND) TEMPLE.

By order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Transferee of the Mortgage, and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Gulamalli Hasonji and pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved under the Indentures of Mortgage dated 28th day of July, 1920, and of Further Charge dated 26th day of January, 1922, both made between the said Gulamalli Hasonji of the one part and the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji and another of the other part and the Transfer of Mortgage dated 13th day of October, 1922, and made between the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji and another of the one part and Ismail Mahomed Jaffer of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 12th day of April, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Second Bhandari Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 471 and 8|9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 279 and Collector's New No. 7577, Old Survey Nos. 63, 64 and 65, New Survey No. 4854, Cadastral Survey No. 3791, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7419 (2) and Street No. 173, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Transferee, at their Office, 49, Esplanade Road, Fort, "Jehangir Wadia Building", or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT HOOZARIA STREET NEAR TWO TANKS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Choksey and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mahomed Kudra Tullakhan H. M. Azamtulla Khan and pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved under the Indenture of mortgage dated 17th December 1927 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the premises on FRIDAY, the 19th day of April, 1929 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, hereditments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Hoozaria Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 and 3|9th square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1344 New No. 8503, Old Survey No. 2425 and New Survey No. 3891 and Cadastral Survey No. 1182, Byculla Division, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward No. 257 and Street No. 134-136.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Choksey and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office, 8, Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

"Miss DOLLY"
"Miss DOLLY"
COMING TO-MORROW
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE CAMA BAG.
First time in Bombay.
New in Indian Cinema world.
Don't Miss to pay a Visit
to the Theatre in the week
Commencing from TO-MORROW

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF EMBROIDERED MERINO SHAWLS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms. By order of the office concerned and for the account and risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Sunderdass Chaturbhuj, Bombay:—

4 cases, about 199 pieces Embroidered Merino Shawls size 50"X100".

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KHUMBHARWADA, DADAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 316 of 1928 (Manohar Vinayak Mantri and Anr. vs. Vinayak Narayan Mantri and Anr.) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Court's order dated 4th March, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st May next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Khumbharwada, Dadar, admeasuring about 5532 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 312, New No. 4071, Old Survey No. 335, New Survey No. 11605, Cadastral Survey No. 104, Mahim Division and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward Nos. 4482(1), 4482(2) Street Nos. 842(842A, 843 and bounded on the East by the property now or late of Mr. Esperance, on the West by the property now or late of the Church of Salvasu Dosa, on the South by the property now or late of Mr. Marean De Souza and partly by the property now or late of Pandu Vithal Kine and on the North by the property now or late of the Church of Selvasco Dossa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chinis, Kanga and Mazagonwalla, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE BETWEEN SAMUEL STREET AND ISSAJI STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3697 of 1925 (The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Mithabai, widow and another), and in Suit No. 2034 of 1926 (Nanbai, wife of Thakersi Pragji vs. The Advocate-General of Bombay and others), and pursuant to the directions given in the Consolidated Consent Decree in the said suits dated 28th June, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All those two pieces of Quit and Ground rent tenure land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate between Samuel Street and Issaji Street, admeasuring formerly according to the description given in the old documents about 309 3|9 square yards and according to the Collector's latest bill about 349 7|10 square yards and according to the Cadastral Survey Register about 276 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 753, 1286, 1286, New Nos. 6479, 7037, Old Survey Nos. 520, 521, 522, New Survey Nos. 2561-2562, Cadastral Survey No. 386 of Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 1524, 1525, Street Nos. 281, etc., (Issaji and Samuel Streets), and bounded on the East by Issaji Street, on the West by Samuel Street, on the South by the property of the estate of Dayal Dharsi and on the North by the property of Punjabi Nathoomal Shorimal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

"Miss DOLLY"
"Miss DOLLY"
COMING TO-MORROW
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, CAMA BAG.
First time in Bombay.
New in Indian Cinema world.
Don't Miss to pay a Visit
to the Theatre in the week
Commencing from
TO-MORROW

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY At 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The Internationally Famous
Mirror and Fire Dancer
MLLE. AMETA
In Conjunction with
FRIVOLOUS WIVES
Featuring
RUDO PH VALENTINO
A Comedy Drama in 6 Reels.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P. M.
HEAR AND SEE
The Enchantress of the Screen—
POLA NEGRI
In her First Synchronized Production:—
LOVES OF AN ACTRESS
Story of a Great Actress, who toyed with men's hearts to attain her own ends.... her first Realisation of True Love and how she lost it.....

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
We know you thought Clara Bow just about the darlingest, most vivacious little Miss ever in "It". But wait till you see
ROUGH HOUSE ROSIE
Featuring
CLARA BOW
A greater Hit than "IT"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Wed. 17th and Thursday 18th April at 9-30 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
Present
HIRABAI
Principal, NUTAN SANGEET VIDYALAYA, Poona.
And
HER SISTERS
KAMLABAI AND SARASWATI
IN
TWO GRAND VARIETY CONCERTS
OF INDIAN MUSIC
Also a fine display of Jaltarang by
MASTER DATOO
A special select programme on each day.
Admission rates :— Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4 and 1-2.
INCLUSIVE OF TAX.
Plan Open at the Theatre

BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 11.

Despite a small decline in American futures, the local market showed better tone as operators are not willing to follow the decline at the present parity of Rs. 110/ per candy between Indian and American Cotton. The Cotton market is passing through dull times and owing to large stocks there is no inclination to buy. As a matter of fact business in forward contracts is reduced considerably. The market opened for Broach A/M. delivery at Rs. 352/8 and improved Re. 1 on scattered buying. Afterwards there was little business and prices fluctuated with a very narrow-limit of As. 4 per candy. Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 4 points.

There was transferring of Broach A./M. sales to J./A. which led to little narrowing in the difference. The market closed at 5-38 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 354.
Broach J./A. 365/12.
Oomra, May 318/8.
Oomra, July 327/8.
Bengal, May 261/8.
Bengal, July 270.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 11.

April	238.50—0.40
July	236.30—0.80
Oct.	236.90—1.00

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 11.

Bengal 261 May.
Bengal 271 July.
Broach 353 A.-M.
Broach 366 J.-A.
Umra 319 May.
Umra 327 July.

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, April 11.			
Bengal	274	269	261	254
Sind	276	271	263	256
Punjab	272	267	259	252
Rajputana	274	269	261	254
Broach	365	360	353	348
Punjab-American	365	360	353	348
Cutch	375	370	363	358
Surat	440	435	428	423
Rajpipla	435	430	423	418
Umra No. 3 329	323	317	307	
C P No. 1 349	343	337	327	
C P No. 2 339	333	327	317	
Khandesh		292	282	
Mathia		272	262	252

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 11.

300	Volkart Bros., Broach	360
200	Volkart Bros., Bir	260
200	Ralli Bros., Bir	260
400	A Damodar and Co., Neemuch	295
100	Tata and Co., Sirhind	273
100	Ibrahim Tulshidas, Wardha	321
200	A Damodar, Chitodgad	266
100	A Damodar, Wun	315
200	Langli and Co., Broach	361
200	Japan T and Co., Upland	369
100	Japan T and Co., Sanabad	369
400	Volkart Bros., Khandesh	268|270
300	Volkart Bros., Dhamangaon	280
100	Ralli Bros., Jalna	255
100	Ralli Bros., Nandgaon	265
100	Raili Bros., Akola inferior	235
200	G G Kesha and Co., Arvi	320
200	G G Kesha and Co., Pachora	280
100	Arjun Khimji & Co., Khamgaon	309
300	P Crystal & Co., C P No. 1	322|323

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay, April 11.

The wheat market is steady with some covering. To-day's quotations were as under:—

Linseed, May	10	15	6
Linseed, Sept.	11	5	3
Wheat, May	8	2	0
Wheat, Sept.	7	14	0
Wheat, Delhi	7	6	0
Groundnuts, May	53	5	0
Cottonseed, May	4	9	0
Teelseed, April/May	10	12	0
Gram, Punjab, A./May	4	0	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1928-29	1927-28
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 10/4/29	8736000	7804000
Receipts Yesterday 10/4/29	8000	11000
Exports to date 10/4/29	6923000	6087000
Stock at Ports 5/4/29	1632000	1671000
Stock at Interior Towns 5/4/29	711000	835000
Stock at Liverpool 5/4/29	1109000	765000
Visible Supply 5/4/29	4342000	4497000
Quantity in Sight 5/4/29	14316000	12639000

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 10.

Cottonseed Bombay ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl./May £8/3/9
Castorseed Bombay ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl./May £18/10/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl./May £18/7/6

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, April 10

Demand Bills a 484.81

STOCKS AND SHARES

Mill Shares Retreat

SELLING WAVE IN TATA STEELS

Bombay, April 11.

The market re-opened to-day after the Settlement with a steady appearance. Prices were mostly unchanged compared with the last close but soon developed into weakness. There was general decline on nervous long liquidation. Reports of strike in tinplate works stimulated a selling wave in Tata Iron shares. Bombay Dyeing, Century and Tata Hydros were quoted Ex. D. to-day. Bombay Burmahs were relatively steady. Cement shares showed no change on poor turnover. The market was open for one hour only in honour of the death of the late Sheth Shivnarayan Nemani.

Bombay Dyeing opened x.d. at Rs. 825 and declined to Rs 817/8 while Fazal opened at Rs. 741/4 and sagged to Rs. 737/8. Pearls lost Rs. 3/12 after opening at Rs. 453/12. Century x.d. opened at Rs. 362/8 and after improving to Rs. 366/4 on short covering relapsed to Rs. 361/4. Tata Steel shares opened at Rs. 233/12, Defd. and at Rs. 65/8 Ordinary. At the outset there was some liquidation of Ordinary shares but steady demand hardened Defd. to Rs. 134/6. At this level there was general selling wave which helped prices to decline. There was slight recovery towards the close. Tata Hydros were steady and fluctuated between Rs. 1122/8 and Rs. 1126/4.

Khatau shares were sold at Rs. 75 while Dawn Mills were done at Rs. 512/8. Ahmedabad Prantij Railway shares were bought at Rs. 775. There was some business in Amritsar Patdi which after opening at Rs. 120 improved to Rs. 120/8. Tapti x.d. were done at Rs. 670. There was small business of Pachora Jamner at Rs. 85/4. Central Provinces Rails were realized at Rs. 96/8. India Bank shares opened at Rs. 103 but good demand hardened prices to Rs. 103/8 Imperial Bank shares firmed upto Rs. 1400 while new issues improved Rs. 1/4 after opening and closed at Rs. 347/8. Baroda Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 78/8. Union Bank shares were done at Rs. 3/11/6. Central Bank shares in the absence of demand declined As. 2 after opening at Rs. 21/6. Andhra Ordinary shares were sold at Rs. 568/12 Tram Pref. shares were dealt in at Rs. 65/8. Surat Elec. opened at Rs. 126/4 and advanced to Rs. 130. Punjab Ordinary shares were stationary at Rs. 12. Some Mercantile Ince. shares were sold at Rs. 31 while Vulcan Ince. shares were sold at Rs. 6/12. Tata Steel Second Pref. shares were done at Rs. 78/12. Tata Construction shares were sold at Rs. 51/4. Bombay Telephone shares opened at Rs. 54/12 but ruled easy and closed at Rs. 54/8. Bombay Burma New issues were steady at Rs. 282/8. There was good demand for B. B. Petrol shares which opened at Rs. 4/13/6 and closed at Rs. 1/14. Sirdar Carbonic shares were bought at Rs. 80. Alcock opened at Rs 293/12 and closed easy at Rs. 291/4. Bundi Cement shares opened at Rs. 20 and improved As. 2.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 11.

Bombay Dyeing x.d. 822, 24, 20, 18, 17.
Century x.d. 360, 61, 63, 66, 63 62, 61.
Colaba 122.
Crescent 125, 26.
Fazal 745, 42, 40, 38, 37.
Indore 390, 88, 90.
Madhowji 43.
Nagpur 487, 86, 85, 82.
New Great 218.
Pearl 453, 55, 51, 50.
Simplex 65, 63.
Swadeshi 436, 35.
Burma 786, 88, 85, 84, 86.
Hydro x.d. 1122, 21, 25 26
Tram 145-10, 46.
Deff. 233, 31, 29, 30, 31.
Ord. 65, 4, 2, 64-14, 10, 8, 6, 8.
Bundi 20, 2.
Indian 323, 22, 23-2.
Katni Ord. 221, 20.
Alcock 295, 92, 91.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, April 11.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 345
Apollo 60 nil 4/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (25) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 166/4
Bharat (500) 10y 70
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 170
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 x.d. 817.8.
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 145
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 80
Century 100 20y x.d. 361.4
Central India 00f 482-8.
Ceylon 100 nil 22-8.
Colaba Land Mill 100 122.8
Crescent 100 9f. 126.4
Currimbhoy 250 nil 140
David 250 nil 225
Dawn 250 a 15y 512-8.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. nil 0.9-6.
Ebrahim Pabuney 200 7/8 191-4.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93-12
Elphinstone 100 nil 6-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 737.8.
Finlay 100 10y 95.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 2/8 126.4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1700
Indian Bleaching etc 100 10f 243-12
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1280
Indore Malwa 100 13|12f 390.
Jamshed 250 nil 17/8
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 50 nil 13/8
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 76/4.
Kohinoor 10/13/0/6 191/4
Laxmi Cotton 250 15 1515.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 43|12.
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1050
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 77
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 1100
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 plus 2f. xd 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 82.8.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 218/12
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 55.
Pearl 210 19f. 450.
Phoenix 100 20y 352/8
Premier 10 nil 6
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 63/8
Solapur 1000 10f 5550
Simpsex 250 nil 63-12
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 8
Swadeshi 100 10f 435.
Swan Mills 25 nil 95.
Tata Mills 25 nil 41-4
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2250.
Western India Spinning 1,000 60y 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f. 103.8
Baroda 500 0/8 78-8
Central 250 21-6
Eastern £5 xd. 87-8
Imperial 500 40f xd. 1400
Imperial Contributory 125 10f. 347-8
Union 5/11 3/11/6
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/8 4f. 20-4
Central India Mining 7-12
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 99.
Indian Cement 220 nil 323.2
New Indian Assurance 5 1y 20-10
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 790
Punjab Cement 100 nil 12
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 157/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 21
Unite Cement 100 6y 85
xd.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 51/11/6f 775
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 120
Central Portland 97.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 83/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8i 85
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 95
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 90
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapty Valley xd. 675
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6 8y 128/12
d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 137
Andhra Valley Ordy 10,000 567 8
Bombay Tramway Ord. 59 2 146/4
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1126.4
Tata Power 07,000 nil 460
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 215
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270
New Berar 500 70y 840
New Mofussil 400 30y 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y. 410
Volkart U. P 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 48
Empire of India Life /00 30/52 1975
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 10.
New India Assurance 5 1y 20 10.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 1950
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 291-4
Attock Oil 1 nil 38
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/8y 226 14.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 30
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 786.4.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1 11/8
Jost Engineering 50, 54-12|8, 187-8
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 201/4
Port Canning, 1,000 45 622/8
Scindia Steam 11-6.
Tata Construction 30 4y 11.4
Tata Iron (Def.) 231-4

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 54.8
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 54.8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/4
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £105.
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.
4/13
British Burma Petroleum 81 4.14

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

New York, April 10.

The New York futures market opened quiet at a decline of 8 points being influenced by favourable weather reports. There was some scattered buying at the outset which completely recovered the opening decline and prices were quoted unchanged within few minutes. The Textile Merchants Association's report issued to-day was favourable. Production of cloth was totalled at 297,994,000 yds. and sales were 120.2 per cent. Out of the production 109.3 per cent was delivered to consumers and unfilled orders on hand showed an increase of 6.9 per cent compared with the end of the previous month. Stocks show a decrease of 7.4 per cent on the month. The market failed to induce better enquiry as the recent weather shows favourable conditions, Both farm work and planting is progressing rapidly and the supply of labour is said to be adequate. Under these conditions there was steady but persistent long liquidation which in conjunction with selling by local operators caused a decline in prices. The market displayed quiet tone and at the close prices were 12 to 21 points down. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 10 points to 20.65c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 11 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 11 points to 19.54c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cables from New York dated 10th Inst:—

July Highest 20.09 (19.06 a.m.) lowest 19.98 (at the close).

Realising, local selling.

Reuter:—

Market was easier. Prices declining on favourable weather and liquidation.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 10

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	20.55
July	19.98
October	Unquoted

New York. 11.45 a.m.

May	20.57
July	19.99
October	19.90

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 10

May	20.51—.12
July	19.88—.21
October	19.88—.18
December	19.90—.18
January	19.88—
Middling Spot	20.65—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 10

May	19.79—.11
July	19.84—.12
Middling Spot	19.54—.11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Day's Receipt at all U.S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Treat Britian	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 10.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£20-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£132.1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9.1/2
National Bank	£51.1/2
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£88.1/8
Conversion Loan	£77-5/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£53
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£59.5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£69-5/8
Consols	£55-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	£1/2.5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93.1/8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 10.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb. Cargoes.—
to Continent Paid Shipment April 43/-
Barletta Russo, per 63 1/2 lb, Cargoes.—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May 43/1-1/2
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat to Hull Paid and Sellers 45/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcels.—
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 10.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C & F Calcutta,
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/1-1/2
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/3
C & F Bombay.
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/2-3/4
C & F Karachi.
July Sept. per cwt. 12/3-1/4

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, April 10.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened better than expectation at a rise of 1 point but under scattered selling at 11 a.m. prices were quoted 1 to 2 points under previous close. During the afternoon the market showed more weakness on favourable weekly weather report. The daily weather map showed no rainfall and nights were reported cool, such a climate is likely to help planting and farm-work. The market closed easy at a decline of 6 to 9 points on easier New York opening advices. Middlig American Spot prices closed at a rise of 10 points to 10.92d per lb. and sales amounted to 7,000 Bales.

Empire cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 10 to 14 points. Egyptians were quiet and lost 6 to 5 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 10th inst:—

(1) New York Cables:—Textiles moving fairly satisfactorily, prices steady, strike news more encouraging. Mills continue to be good buyers on all set-backs.

(2) Liverpool Market eased on weekly Government weather report being favourable.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 10. Opening	Closing.
April		10.59—.06
May	10.71	10.66—.06
June		10.58—.09
July	10.69	10.62—.09
August		10.56—.09
September		10.52—.09
October	10.50	10.48—.09
November		10.45—.10
December		10.46—.09
January	10.53	10.46—.09
February		10.46—.09
March	10.55	10.48—.07
April		10.47—.07
Middling Spot		10.92+.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 10.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 10.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.35+.10
Scinde, Fine	7.60+.10
Scinde, Superfine	7.85+.10
Benal, Good	7.10+.00
Bengal, Fully Good	7.35+.10
Bengal Fine	7.60+.10
Oomra, Good	7.70+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	8.00+.10
Oomra, Fine	8.30+.10
Broach, Fully Good	9.00+.10
Broach, Fine	9.25+.10
Broach, Superfine	9.50+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 10.

May	18.06—.06
July	18.32—.06
October	18.47—.06
November	18.53—.05
January	18.92—.07
March	18.94—.05
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.90—

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 10.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot s. d. -/11-1/8 Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, April 10.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl./May £18/1/3
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment Hull Sellers Apl./May £15/17/6
Linseed Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl./May £18/15/0

LINSEED OIL

London, April 10.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Paid May/Dec. 28/5-1/4
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers Sep./Dec. 29/3-3/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 10.

Coffe, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 17-5/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 10.

Silver Market is quiet.

Spot	25-7/8
Forward	25-7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 10.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	5-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

OILS AND CAKES.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.)

Bombay, April 11.

Ex Godown Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Readdy Rs. 565/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Rs. 120/- per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/- per ton.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.)

9th April 1929.

	1928-29 Bales	1927-28 Bales.
RECEIPTS. 5th to 8th April	62142	46140
RECEIPTS. 1st Sept. to 8th Apr.	2423062	2296632
SHIPMENTS. 5th to 8th April.		
United Kingdom	1133	1465
Continent ..	22020	3194
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	29015	17041
Total ..	52168	21700
SHIPMENTS. 1st Sept. to 8th Apr.		
United Kingdom	39219	50154
Continent ..	526535	385852
China	182836	80900
Japan	890961	608144
Coast Ports ..	12871	18001
U. S. A.	14511	1725
Total ..	1666933	1144776
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.		
Europe	7350	165
China, Japan & Coast Ports. ..	54215	34029

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 29th March.

	1929	1928
Madras	9030	8004
Bombay	28534	42476
Sind	5708	3080
Bengal	1182	1357
United Provinces.	1310	715
Punjab	26616	14278
Central Provinces	13690	9961
Berar	33977	30308
N.W.F. Provinces	..	....
Ajmer-Mewara	1324	1635
Burma ..	....	....
Jodhpur State,	....	....
Faridkot State	....	....
Rajpipla State ..	820	2552
Jaipur State ..	117	735
Baroda State ..	4710	6527
Nabha State ..	4306	199
Cambay State		407
Alwar State ..	....	..
Holkar State ..	6114	4384
Bhavnagar State	2884	....
Porbander State ..	..	....
Hyderabad State	8733	13819
Savaner State,	91	....
Barwani State ..	485	....
Bhopal State ..	....	733
Navanagar State	113	....
Ratlam State	....	....
Chhota Udaipur state.	82	301
Jind State ..	....	....
Gondal State	....	....
Wankaner State ..	259	....
Tonk state ..	....	....
Mudhol State ...		292
Jamkhandi State ...		321
Total	150085	142084

1st Sept. to 29th Mar.

	1928-29	1927-28
Madras	101563	54131
Bombay	512321	430328
Sind	141541	104407
Bengal	8454	17802
United Provinces	200826	157596
Punjab	589600	681701
Central Provinces	391950	382370
Berar	826383	751546
N.W.F. Provinces ..	1084	....
Ajmer-Mewara	35755	31538
Burma ..	31726	28004
Jodhpur State	3123	3244
Faridkot State	7850	3322
Rajpipla State ..	15379	9441
Jaipur State ..	2840	11801
Baroda State ..	47010	29778
Nabha State ..	25028	26753
Cambay State ..	....	824
Alwar State ..	....	168
Holkar State	118098	104244
Bhavnagar State	39871	....
Porbander State ..	....	697
Hyderabad State	332681	399897
Savaner State ..	342	....
Barwani State ..	14176	12551
Bhopal State ..	....	12913
Navanagar State	2463	3699
Ratlam State ..	15932	7905
Chhota Udepur State	2422	30
Jind State ..	10606	....
Gondal State ..	3820	....
Wankaner State ..	759	....
Tonk State ..	8259	5447
Mudhol. State ...		458
Jamkhandi State ..		512
Total	3491866	3273373

VIRILE TONIC
Ananga Probha Yakuti.
This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age, Functional Incapacity etc.
Price :—a phial of 30 Pills, Rs. 10 ten.
Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
Head Office :—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)
Branch:—393,Kalbadevi Rd.,Bombay.

BULLION.

Bombay, April 11.

The local market ruled rather steady on improved demand. Prices improved one anna after the opening and the undertone of the market is fairly steady. Double option premiums for Chaitra is As. 6 and Vaishakh is As. 12. Owing to the firmness of Exchange, gold prices declined half an anna per tola.
(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Ltd.)

SILVER.

London Ready 25/14.
London Forward 25/14.
American Cent. 56/4.
China Op. 2/6/10 clo. 2/6/10.
Ready 59.
Chaitra Op. 58/14 Clo. 58/15.
Vaishak Op. 58/15 Clo. 59.
Jeth Op. 59/3
Teji Mandi Chaitra /6/ Vaishak /11/

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/-
Chaitra 21/7.
Vaishak 21/8.
N. Lagdi 21/10/6.
N. City 21/9.
Narayan Manor 21/8/6.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay April 11.

In full-pressed bales.	yesterday	This year.	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	728	338,859	280,579
Central India	1,899	311,623	265,809
Barsi and Nagar	882	214,034	265,309
Hyderabad-Gaorani	851	76,163	102,158
Berar	3,867	661,927	593,034
Central Provinces	1,499	318,084	261,031
Total Oomras	97,35	1,920,690	1,767,920
Dholera	1,540	1,00,099	102,652
N.-W. Provinces		58,561	62,908
Rajputana		35,847	39,445
Sind-Punjab	1,438	90,558	131,421
Broach	1,613	152,620	97,851
Coompta & Dharwar	1,135	28,179	30,277
Westerns-Northerns	171	16,679	8,338
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevely and Cambodia	2	8,094	11,117
Persian	70	1,525	4,455
American	257	4,408	31,298
Egyptian and African	109	29,608	28,286
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10	66
Total	16,061	2,456,879	2,315,984

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay April 11.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	1st Sept. to 4th April. Last year.
Europe	6,028	557,117	433,072
Japan & China	1,997	1,049,654	672,423
Coast Ports		12,671	17,581
Up-country by Rail		69,819	62,503
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		67,819	33,791
Total	8,025	1,757,980	1,219,370

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 11.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	280	....
Bengal Fine	275	....
Bengal F G	265	235|45
Sindh-Punjab Fine	275	....
Sindh-Punjab F G	265	235|45
Wardha-Hingt Fine	330	320
Nagpur Savner Fine	335	325
Yeotmal Fine	325	305
Arvi Fine	325	300
Amraoti Fine	315	300
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	315	285
Mulkapur Fine	305	275
Khandesh Fine	290	260
Muthia Fine	280	265
Muthia F G	275	235|50
Nanded-Purna F G G S	345	300
Purna F G G S	325	300
Parbhani-Sailu F G G S	320	300
Indore-Ujjain Fine	315	300|330
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320	295
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	.... Old
Broach F G	....	....
Westerns M G	....	320
Cambodia	405	....
Miraj-Sangli	....	355
Coompta Good	....	355
Jinja	515	....
Busoga	525	....

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 11.

At a special Committee meeting of this Association held under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jeram Kuverji, at 1-30 P.M. (S.T.) to-day, it was unanimously resolved to close the Bazar after 2.30 P.M., this day out of respect to Mr. Purshottam Hirjee Govinji, one of the prominent members of this Association, and to authorize the Chairman to convey the heartfelt sympathy to his family in their bereavement. To-day's quotations were as under:—

Castorseeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 53/11 Highest Rs. 53/14/6 Lowest Rs. 53/10 Closing Rs. 53/14.

Castorseeds September Delivery Opening Rs. 56/4 Highest Rs. 56/8/6 Closing Rs. 56/7.

Cottonseeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 4/8/10 1/2 Lowest Rs. 4/8/9 Closing Rs. 4/8/10 1/2.

Groundnut Seeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 52/11 Highest Rs. 53/- Closing Rs. 52/13/6.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 11.

B. C. RATE—
T. T. 1|5 29|32.
D. D. 1|5 15|16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 15|16 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 31|32 Ready.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 15|16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 31|32 April.
Banks Buying D D 1|6.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 May.
NEW YORK—
B. C. T T 276.
Banks Selling T T 275 3|4.
Banks Buying T T 274 3|4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 938.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 122 3|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 119 3|4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 135 1|2.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 170 3|4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1|4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 7|8.
CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.85 5|16 10th inst.
Shanghai—London 2|6 3|8 11th inst.
Japan—London 1|10 10th inst.
London—Paris 124.25 10th inst.
London—Belgium 34.950 10th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.21-1|4 10th inst.
London—Italy 92.80 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Steadier.
Gold £4-4-11 1|4 9th inst.: £4-4-11 1|4 10th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 7|8 9th inst.; 25 7|8 10th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 7|8 9th inst.; 25 7|8 10th inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 3|8 9th inst.; 56 3|16 10th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 5|16 per cent 9th inst.; 5 5|16 per cent 10th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 7|16 per cent 9th inst.; 5 7|16 per cent. 10th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5-1|2 per cent.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 5-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
12 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 11.

The Bank rate is reduced to 7 per cent. but owing to the reports of introduction of Treasury Bills, the market ruled easy and closed as under:—

Bombay, April 11	Rs.	as.
3 1-2 % Rupee Paper ..	71	10
4 % Conversion Loan due 1931-36	92	1
4 % Loan due 1934-37	91	14
4 % Loan due 1960-70	84	4
4 1-2 % Bonds due 1934 ..	96	8
4 1-2 % Loan due 1955-60 ..	94	6
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47	99	6
5 per % Loan due 1935 ..	100	0
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, ...	100	11
5 % Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55	103	2
5 per cent War Bonds (Tax-Free) due 1930	101	7
5 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931	102	8
6 % Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932	103	8
3-1-2 % B'by Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935	107	6
6 % Port Trust due 1974 ..	81	0
4 % Municipal due 1974 ..	81	0
4 % Improvement Trust due 1974	81	0
6 % Bombay Municipal due 1954	108	0
6 % Municipal due 1929-49 ..	100	0
Forward Rates 19th April Sett.		
3 1-2 % Rupee Paper Rs. ..	71	10
5 per cent 1945-55	103	2 0
Tone of Market :— Quiet and dull.		

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 11.

3 Months 5 5|16 per cent.
6 Months 5 7|16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 5 per cent.
One Month 5 per cent.
Three Months 4 3|4 per cent.
Six Months 4 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China a small buyer.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 10.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 10.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-3/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-1/2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.96
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed
T.T. Milan on London	92.78
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	124.24
T.T. London on Prague	163.03

Mrs. M. Tate
Read and profit by her Unsolicited Testimony.

2 Years Agony Ended
Ulcerated Varicose Leg Healed right up

Mrs. M. Tate, of 2, Latimer-street, Southampton, England, writes:—"Two years ago I scratched my leg where I have some bad varicose veins, and soon the sore place turned into an ulcer. I tried doctors' treatments but with no good result. For six months I went to the Hospital, and even then my leg did not seem to be any better; in fact, it was getting worse. I could not sleep at night with the agony of it, and in the day time I was good for nothing. Having seen 'CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE' greatly advertised, I made up my mind to try it, and now, after having three large bottles and using Your Clarke's Miraculous Salve, my leg has healed right up, and I am feeling absolutely fine."

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UNCERTAIN FUTURE OF AMERICAN COTTON

MESSRS P. CHRYSTAL & CO'S VIEWS

The following is the weekly cotton market report issued by Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. on the 11th inst:—

Since we wrote last week, the nett changes in the Home markets have been as follows:

		May.	July.	Decr.
New York	3/4/29	20.30	19.78	19.78
do.	10/4/29	20.51	19.88	19.90
Total		plus .21	plus .10	plus .12
		May.	July.	Decr.
Liverpool	3/4/29	10.58	10.60	10.47
do.	10/4/29	10.66	10.66	10.46
Total		plus .08	plus .06	—.01

The future of the American market is very uncertain depending as it does almost entirely on Weather. The Weekly Government Report published in Washington yesterday is decidedly favourable and comments on the good conditions prevailing in Texas and in the South Eastern portion of the cotton belt, while Georgia where conditions have been hitherto very adverse, is now reported to be making good progress.

Against these Bearish influences must be put the facts that the Home markets are short and consequently technically strong, while the statistical position of the present crop is rather Bullish than otherwise.

We have received the following telegram from our Liverpool friends:—

"Weather market; quickly effected by adverse news."

In the local market the chief point of interest has been the heavy tenders against the Broach April/May Contract, the majority of which have passed in survey, with the result that this contract has been very weak which has brought about a widening of the Broach Liverpool parity of some Rs. 6.

The July position has been relatively firm the difference between this and April/May having widened to 13-1/2 Rupees. There has been a fair demand for ready cotton for Europe and the far East.

"KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPOR."

(Messrs. Gulam & Co.)

GOVT. SECURITIES:

Karachi, April 8.

The free purchases by investors coupled with bears covering their sales have given an impetus to the Security Market and the prices have firmed up considerably. The tone continues to be strong. The 4 per cent Karachi Port Trust Debentures long dated issues viz., repayable 1940 to 1944 have been wanting.

RAILWAY SHARES.

More attention has been centred around this section and the buyers have been noticeable for Larkhana's and Upper Sind's. The interested parties continue to buy Larkhana's in a quiet market and the scrip is getting scarce.

ELECTRICS:—

A small turnover is reported in this section. The Ajmer Electrics continue to be asked for.

FLOUR:—

Large shipments of Australian wheat continue to arrive and the buyers have temporarily withdrawn until they can have their requirements cheaper. In the shares there is nothing noteworthy to report.

Name of the Company	Paid up Value	Present Value
Sind Lights	100-0-0	140-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	130-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100-0-0	90-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	87-0-0
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	141-4-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	138-0-0
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	168-8-0
Karachi Flour Mill	80-0-0	135-0-0
India Flour Mill	60-0-0	110-0-0
Century Flour Mill	100-0-0	100-0-0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 11.

Ready prices are unchanged to-day. Our Forward Market has ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 1-1/2 As. per cwt. in April Shipment prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:
Ready Rs. 13/1276 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/13 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 8/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment, April Rs. 8/12/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 8/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 8/1/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment, Octo.-Dec. Rs. 8/2/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
March Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment, April Rs. 8/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Refined Beet Sugar:—
Shipment March Rs. 8/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Weak.

THE WEATHER.

POONA, April 11.

The western disturbance lies this morning as a low pressure area over the West Punjab and has caused widespread dust or thunder storms in North-west India. Local thunder showers are also reported from extreme south and a few falls from Assam and North Burma.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Laship quarter of an inch; Dibrugarh three quarters; Trivandrum and Pamban a half; Madura a quarter and Kodaikanal one and a half.

Forecast. A few thunder showers in Assam and South and East Bengal and recurrence of dust storms in North-west India.

Earthquake Report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about seven hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at five hours twentyfive minutes on Thursday, April 11th.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 11-4-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.893 inches (.030 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —013 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.7 degrees (3.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.3 degrees (2.8 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity o fwind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 106 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 35 miles pe rhour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) .

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 700 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 5 hrs. 25 mins. this morning I. S. T.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 11.

Franenfels, Hippers, Hamburg.
Chakla, Watson, Karachi.
Surada, Hamilton, Akyab.

DEPARTURES.

April 12.

Acasta, Thorn, Karachi.
Drachenfels, Miller, Karachi.
Begum, Hinton, Rangoon.
Varsova, Power, Busreh.

LOADING.

April 11.

Steamer Domala for London.
Steamer Sonnenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Nurjehan for Calcutta.

S S Franenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Franenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Surada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Surada arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab with a general cargo.

S S Acasta:—The B S O S and D Co's steamer Acasta will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with the same bottom cargo of kerosin oil.

S S Begum:—The T M Co's steamer Begum will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Drachenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Drachenfels will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Rawalpindi:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Rawalpindi is expected to arrive here to-day from Marseilles with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo a general cargo and 62 passengers.

DRAINAGE OF NORTH OF BOMBAY

Corporation Appoints Special Committee

MALARIA IN DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS

On Thursday afternoon, the Bombay Municipal Corporation passed a very important resolution appointing a Special Committee to consider the whole question of drainage of the North of the Island.

MALARIA IN NAIGAUM CHAWLS.

Earlier in the day Dr. S. S. Batlivala moved the following resolution:—

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the prevalence of malaria in Naigaum Development Chawls and he be requested to report whether the imperfectly protected cisterns on the roofs of the chawls are the contributory causes of the spread of malaria in the district and if so to take prompt measures against the Development Department with a view to removing the cause or causes of the spread of malaria infection, and report the action taken to the Corporation."

The resolution was duly seconded after which it was unanimously carried.

DRAINAGE OF NORTH BOMBAY.

Dr. A. G. Viegas then moved the following resolution to which priority was granted:—

"That a Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to consider the whole question of the Drainage of the North of the Island.

"2. That the Municipal Secretary be requested to place before this Committee all the papers connected with the subject that were before the Drainage Committee appointed by the Corporation under Section 38-A of the Municipal Act."

Speaking on the resolution, Dr. Viegas pointed out that it was the obligatory duty of the Corporation to provide drainage system for all parts of the City. He further urged that the question should be gone through with the utmost speed possible.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe seconded the resolution.

NO NEED OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE!

Mr. M. M. Desai thought it was no use appointing a Special Committee since they had a Committee to look after the drainage work. He moved an amendment to the effect that the matter should be brought before the Drainage Committee which was soon going to be formed.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe opposed the amendment. He wanted the matter to be expedited and for that reason, he said, a Special Committee was necessary.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved an amendment proposing another Special Committee with a different personnel.

Dr. Choksy was sorry that party considerations should have outweighed the interests of the City.

Dr. M. C. Javle supported Dr. Mistry's amendment. He advised the House not to quarrel on the question of this or that personnel of the Committee. All of them were anxious, he said, that the residents of the North part of the City should get the drainage system as early as possible, even before 1930 if it was possible.

Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy moved yet another amendment suggesting a Special Committee of 25 members.

All amendments except Sir Byramjee's were thrown out by the House. Sir Byramjee's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION ECHO

MR. SHAMDASANI'S CASE

CONTESTS VALIDITY OF COMMISSIONER'S ACTION

Arguments were heard before Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court on Thursday in the petition filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani a defeated candidate from the "B" (Mandvi) Ward contesting the validity of the recent municipal elections.

Mr. Shamdasani dwelt at great length regarding the first issue as to whether the Municipal Commissioner had not acted "ultra vires" in fixing the day for polling on 29th instead of 30th February. Petitioner contended the Municipal Commissioner had acted contrary to the provisions of Section 252 of the Municipal Act which required that the nominations of the elections should be notified in the newspapers "at least seven days before the polling day."

Quoting some Privy Council decisions, petitioner maintained that the Municipal Commissioner had acted contrary to the mandatory provisions of the said Municipal Act.

He contended that a day was a day whether the word "clear" was prefixed whether a phrase "at least" was added to it. It could neither be a part nor a fraction of a day. In this instance, petitioner held the polling day should have been on February 30 instead of February 29.

Coming to the second point he said the Court should consider whether the Municipal Commissioner was not obliged under the Act to give the widest publicity by advertising the nominations in all the local newspapers including the Bombay Government Gazette. The Commissioner, he contended, had seriously erred in this respect. He further complained that no advertisement was given to the "Times of India."

The case is proceeding.

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES IN BOMBAY

GOVT. APPOINTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay have appointed the following members on the Advisory Committee for devising and coordinating anti-malarial measures in the City of Bombay:—

(1) The President, Municipal Corporation (Chairman), (2) The Municipal Commissioner, (3) The Executive Health Officer, (4) The Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, (5) The Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, (6) The Secretary to Government, Development Department, (7) A Representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association, (8) The Assistant Director, Medical Service, Bombay Brigade, (9) The Agent, G. I. P. Railway, and (10) A Representative of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company (Members), and (11) Deputy Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality (Secretary).

CAPITAL AND LABOUR CONFER

TEXTILE STRIKE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

JOINT CONFERENCE ACCEPTS MEDIATION RULES

A joint conference was held between the representatives of the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Joint Strike Committee on Monday last to consider the report of the Bombay Mill Enquiry Committee. The conference considered the Mediation Rules as framed by the Mill-owners' Association. The object of these rules is to secure the consideration and settlement of trade disputes in their early stages and thereby maintain harmonious relations between the employers and the employees and are based on the Joint Rules for settlement of Trade Disputes in the Cotton Textile Industry in Lancashire. The conference resolved to accept the Mediation Rules and put them into operation immediately.

THE WAGE-CUT.

The conference did not come to any decision on the question of 7-1/2 per cent. cut in the weavers' wages but it is understood they would discuss it next week. The Joint Strike Committee were represented by Messrs. R. R. Bakhle, F. J. Ginwalla, S. V. Parulekar, V. H. Joshi, R. S. Asavle, B. I. Ramdive, G. S. Kandalkar, B. K. Taode, S. V. Deshpande, Lalji Pandse, Umar Rajab and Abdul Rahim.

TEA SHOP BURGLED

On Wednesday night, the tea shop belonging to Rashid Merwan, situate at Ballard Estate, was burgled and property and cash valued at Rs. 3,575 were stolen. The police have arrested a number of 'mavalis' in connection with the thefts in the City recently.

PRIMARY TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION

The General meeting of the above Association will be held on Sunday (the 14th inst) at 3 p.m. (B.T.), at the Municipal Marathi Girgaon Boys School, (opp. Kandewadi Naka), when Mr. S. K. Patil, Journalist (London) will deliver a lecture on the "New Era of Education." Mr. M. N. Talpade, Advocate, Bombay High Court and a member of the Bombay Corporation, will preside.

CURRENCY DEPT ACCOUNTS

Abstracts of the adrounts of the Currency Department as on 7th inst. are given below:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation. 1.85.98.24

Reserve-coin and bullion:—

In India Silver coin 24.92.94, Gold Bullion 39.21.61, Silver bullion 4.92.24

Securities (purchase price) In India 43.22.85, In England 10.68.90

Internal Bills of Exchange Nil

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

B. T. EXAMINATION RESULTS

Results of the examination for the degree of B.T. held in March last were declared yesterday. The names of the successful candidates are as under:—

WHOLE EXAMINATION.

FIRST CLASS.

M S Godbole; **Sybil D'Souza**; D J Sardeshpande; K V Herlekar.

SECOND CLASS.

PARTS I & II.

ENGLISH AND SANSKRIT.

T L Bhatt; H G Shah.

PART II.

ENGLISH AND HISTORY.

J C Chatterji, P G Dhengde, **S Gokhale**; B G Koparkar; T D Lala; W R Mudholkar; S S Murdeshvar, V R Onkar; R H Pathan, H S N J Pirzada, A Q Syed; G M Trivedi.

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS.

P V Anandkar; A V Date; S G Kadadevarmath; I S Khatri, A W Musavi; D N Patankar; T K Soni; D R Sthalekar; N G Upadhyay.

ENGLISH AND GEOGRAPHY.

G C Angal; V J. Anthony; **R J Aptekar**, B K Baliga; **M Benjamin**; E B Dalaya; **M Doyle**; N V Patankar; S J R Ramdas; I M Shaik; L P Soman.

ENGLISH AND SANSKRIT.

R R Abhyankar; R V Bhide; G R Cholkar; M C Gorde; V B Halliyal; M G Karmarkar; G D Kinikar; B R Kulkarni; J V Ranade.

SCIENCE AND SANSKRIT.

G S Ghate.

SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS.

S V Chandavarkar; D K Joshi; A N Khare; Y G Modak; **R A Shellim**; A T Tahiliani; S S Vaidya.

SCIENCE AND GEOGRAPHY.

S K Bose; C S Kodkani; U P Taday.

PART I.

ENGLISH AND HISTORY.

S D Bhavnani; V L Eodas; **M D S D'Abreo**; K S Deodhar; G R Desai; M K Desai; R V Desai; R G Desai; **K H Jamkhandi**; **S K Kale**; **K T Khandvala**; B M Meemamsi; Y D Nawathe; G P Patel; **M D Patvardhan**; G M Pujara; N K Rotti; A M Shah; S P Shukla; M P Vaidya.

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS.

C B Bhatt; G H Jambotkar; P T Joshi; H V Kapadi; N T Kelkar; G G Nene; **G B Shroff**; B N Vaidya.

ENGLISH AND GEOGRAPHY.

J J Banaji; **C J Cama**; A D Deshpande; J A Gavali; K M Khare; S A Kuruda-mannil; **E Waskar**; **R Wasker**.

ENGLISH AND SANSKRIT.

K M Acharya; S J Adavi; V B Bakshi; K W Chitale; G V Deshpande; T B Kale; G R Mate; **N L Mondkar**; D P Tamhankar.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

M P Pavri.

SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS.

R P Bharucha; H M Bhatia; N P Dave; S S Hingorani; S K Gokhale; G V Kher; P K Oak; P I Sitlani; S N Tilak.

SCIENCE AND GEOGRAPHY.

C C Bhatt; S B Savanur.

TEMPERANCE REFORMS

Dr. D. D. Gilder, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Temperance Council, writes:—

"In view of the Eighth Bombay Temperance Conference to be held early in May, the following record of the Reforms that the Bombay Temperance Council has persistently advocated from time to time, and has been successful in securing is distinctly encouraging:—

1. Notices to be put up on the front wall of the proposed site of a liquorshop, and in conspicuous places in the vicinity thereof. 2. Persons living within a radius of 100 yards of the proposed place to be consulted whether they have any objections to the shop being established. 3. Institution of Local Excise Advisory Committees. 4. Early closing and late opening of liquorshops. 5. Closing of liquorshops on certain holidays. 6. Prohibition of Barmaids in liquorshops. 7. Prohibition of the sale of liquor to persons under 16. 8. Introduction of Temperance Lessons in the Vernacular Readers. 9. Rationing of liquor, with a view to the final extinction of the liquor traffic".

INDIA HOUSE

TO BE READY FOR OCCUPATION BY END OF AUGUST

LONDON, April 10.

The India House, Aldwych, is expected to be ready for occupation towards the end of August. It isunderstood that the unexpired lease of 42, Grosvenor Gardens where at present the offices of the Commissioner are located, will be resold to the Duke of Westminster. Reuter.

BULDANA HINDUS CONDEMN LAHORE OUTRAGE

(From a Correspondent).

BULDANA, April 11.

The Buldana Hindu Sabha in a public meeting presided by Yadaorao Kale, M.L.C., President, Hindu Sabha, has condemned the dastardly attack on Rajpal at Lahore.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Raja Yoga in English at Batliboy's Commercial Institute Hali Yusuf Building Church gate St. Saturday next at 3-33 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY CITY VOLUNTEERS MEDICAL CORPS.

"There will be a meeting of the Bombay City Volunteers Medical Corps on Sunday, (the 14th inst) at 3-15 p.m. at the Muslim Students Union Hall,, Marina Mansions, Chowpatty".

THREE ARTS' CIRCLE.

There will be a meeting of the Three Arts' Circle on Sunday (the 14th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. at Aiman-e-Rafaat when Mr. Hmuddin, Asst. Collector of Customs will be the host. An interesting programme has been arranged.

KALYANJI RATANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients (male, females and children) treated in the Kalyanji Ratanji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol during the month of March, 1929, was 4666.

A GARDEN PARTY.

To meet Prof. C. N. Vakil and Dr. N. A. Thoothi, a garden party will be given on Sunday (14th inst.) at 6 p.m. in Vanita Vishram Garden, Sandhurst Road.

SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The prize distribution of the American Mission High School and Marathi School will be held at the School on Saturday, (20th inst.) at 6 p.m. when Mr. W. H Neilson will preside and Mrs. Neilson will distribute prizes.

BHAGWAD GEETA PATHSHALA.

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Bag Bhagwad Geeta Pathshala upper Hall on Saturday, Brahm Sutras C to 7 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

NATIONAL WEEK.

The only way to Swaraj is to encourage its industries.

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A Unique Opportunity to Witness. Wonderful and thrilling ancient archery feats by Prof. V. N. Sinha of Delhi. and Prof. Rao's wonderful and thrilling feats of strength and skill, aerial ladder, feats of trapeze, chimney balance, knives throwing and acrobatic feats.

Entrance Fee One Anna Only.

(B.T.) and on Sunday, Upanishad, 8-45 to 10 A.M. All Sanatani Hindus are requested to attend. Separate entrance & seats are provided for ladies.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Friday, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), when An illustrated lecture on "Palace of Persepolis" will be given by Mr. Manock Fandusji Mulla.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Under the Auspices of the Samaj, Miss Pirojbai Vinayak Anandkar, B.A. will deliver a lecture on "The duty towards our veinacular language' on Saturday, (the 13th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay when Mr. Khanderao Sadashiv Trilokekar will preside.

RECREATION CLUB INSTITUTE.

The President and Office-bearers of the Recreation Club Institute have arranged a Tea Party in honour of the 52 Birthday Celebration of Imam-e-Zaman H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan at the Willingdon Sports Club on Wednesday (April 17) at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.)

GEETA CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat Geeta at the General Educational Society's Chabildas Lallubhai English School, Dadar on Sunday next at 9. a.m. (S.T.)

UNPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Upanishad in English at Dr. Chhotalal's Bungalow, Borivli, on Sunday evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE "YOUNG LIBERATOR"

Since the subscriber's list taken away by the Police during the time of search, has not been returned so far, it has been found impossible to send the copies of the "Young Liberator" to the subscribers. Therefore all the subscribers are requested to write to the office of the Young Liberator, Bombay 21.

PHYSICAL TRAINING COMMITTEE

The Government of Bombay have extended the tenure of the Physical Training Committee for a further period of one month i.e. till the end of April 1929.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Outword P. & O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from London of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 4 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 7-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from Bombay of 6th instant arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 11 p.m. the same day.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

A Paper on "Features of the New English Companies Act, 1928" will be read by Mr. R. K. Dalal, Incorporated Accountant, to-day, (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Association Rooms, Wadia Building, Dalal Street, Fort. Principal S. R. Davar will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox Attacks 14 Deaths 5, Cholera Attacks nil Deaths nil, Plague Attacks 2 Deahs nil Influenza Attacks nil Deaths 1

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 81

The total mortality this day last year was 86

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Owing to interruption of cable between Foochow and Formos a telegrams fro Formosa will be accepted via Madras Japan at one rupee and fourteen annas a word.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

CARROM TOURNAMENT IN YOUTH LEAGUE BAZAR

There will be a Carrom Tournament to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. in XXI Century Restaurant, Youth League Swadeshi dazar. Entries close by 10 a.m. on Friday. Admission As. 6. Full particulars from XXI Century Restaurant Youth League Swadeshi Bazar, Jinnah Hall, Girgaum.

LATE MR. P. H. GOVINDJI

On receipt of the sad news of the sudden death of Seth Purshotam Hirji Govindji at midnight yesterday due to heart failure a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Grain Merchants' Association was called on Thursday morning and it was resolved to dose the grain & Seeds Market that was as a mark of respect towards the deceased. He was a prominent and leading seeds and wheat merchant and was for several years Vice-President of the Association in which capacity he rendered invaluable services to the grain and seeds trade. In him, Bombay, generally and the grain and seeds trade particularly, has lost one of its active and able leaders.

Under the Clock

BY TWINPLEX

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1929

The Joint Secretaries to the Statutory Commission were busy on Wednesday giving a few statistical details of the tour of the Simon Seven to some Delhi pressmen. The Commission had received, the pressmen were informed, 734 memoranda, "whereof 333 were from various non-official associations and 30 were submitted by the various Governments." But what about the rest of the memoranda? Who submitted them? Were they merely "chits" from all sorts of non-descript persons to the Commission?

* * * *

The Secretaries were curiously silent about the number of telegrams and letters welcoming the Commission. If they had included these in their publicity stunt they could not have very well omitted reference to the welcome epistles from persons who were dead.

* * * *

The Commission, it appears, have had abundant experience of railway travelling in India. In their second tour they did 14,000 miles. The Indian tax-payer who has to pay for these journeys will wonder of what profit it will be to him that the Indian railways carried this load of inquiry from place to place.

* * * *

The special correspondent of the "Times of India" at Peshawar continues to be busy retailing for his paper all sorts of anti-Amanullah "gup".

* * * *

We are told that the "recent Herat trouble" has opened Amanullah's eyes "somewhat" and that his task is "little nearer completion than it was two months ago."

* * * *

It does seem a little curious, does it not? that other messages from Peshawar should give a totally different view about Amanullah's chances. According to them Ghazni has fallen and a brave Afghan woman has captured Baccha.

* * * *

But this cannot be, of course, true. How can those other informants have the special inside knowledge of Afghan affairs that the "T. of I." special correspondent possesses?

* * * *

Old Lady: "Tell me, my man, were you cool in battle?"

War Veteran: "Cool? Ma'am? Why I fairly shivered!"

8th SINDHI STUDENT'S CONFERENCE

SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The eighth Sind Students Conference takes place in Sahiti at Bhira on 18th, 19th & 20th May 1929 which will be attended by the educated gentry in general and student community in particular. During the sessions of the conference there will be held a Swadeshi Exhibition on a large scale where various articles made in India including handspun and handwoven Khaddar will be exhibited.

The Conference will afford a good opportunity to the manufacturers of Swadeshi articles to exhibit and popularise their goods. Those desiring to participate in the Exhibition should send their samples as early as possible preferably before the 30th instant. Each article should bear a label indicating the name of the firm and the sale price. We on our part will try to secure orders for the goods sent.

All enquiries and samples should be sent to the Secretary Sind Students Conference Swadeshi Exhibition Hyderabad Sind.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

FAVOURABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 6 points while New York was quoted 8 under previous close. The weather reports are favourable with slight rain in Arkansas and South Texas.

Daily Government forecast: Eastern belt partly cloudy. All balance, entire belt favourably fair. Plantings has begun general in Eastern belt. A later cable shows slight rain in Memphis and Arkansas. Weather slightly cool.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(Through Cotton Telegraphic information Service).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

	Bombay, April 11.
Previous Closing Rate	20.51
To-day's Opening Rate	20.52
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	20.51
Difference	Nil.

LIVERPOOL.

	Bombay, April 11.
Previous Closing Rate	10.66
To-day's Opening Rate	10.62
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	10.60
Difference	—.06

Broach Expectations Rs. 367-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	Bombay, April 11.
Silver Ready	25 15 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forwardd	26 0 0
Higher	0 1 0

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, April 11.
1st Settlement	58-15-0
2nd Settlement	59-0-0
3rd Settlement	59-6-0

Bombay Chronicle

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1929

THE RIGHT DECISION.

The Legislative Assembly in passing unanimously the resolution put from the Chair regarding the bomb outrage has only reaffirmed the feeling of horror and condemnation all over the country which this exhibition of murderous violence spontaneously evoked. In its resolution the Assembly condemned the outrage and assured the authorities "of its full support in such reasonable steps as may be necessary to prevent the recurrence of such a crime." The authorities may, indeed, rest assured that they will have behind them the support of all responsible elements in the country if the steps they propose to take for preventing the recurrence of such violence are taken after full consultation and in cordial agreement with the trusted leaders of the people. But in persisting in their effort to rush through their panicky legislation the Government showed that they had no desire to give due regard to the repeated warnings of the popular representatives in the Assembly that such legislation would prove "a remedy worse than the disease." They even hastened to ignore the constitutional difficulties they would inevitably create for the passage of such legislation by their round-up of alleged Communists and putting them up for trial at Meerut. Government thus vitiated the possibility of a full and reasonable debate in the Legislature, as matters which were 'sub judice' would have to be referred to if the debate were not to be "a farce and a fraud." President Patel reminded Government of the constitutional impasse in which their unwise action had put them. He was answered with a statement from the Treasury Bench which, as he rightly declared on Thursday, "was a challenge to the Chair and undermined its authority."

Mr. Patel, therefore, had no option but to rule the Public Safety Bill out of order. His decision will be welcomed by every upholder of constitutional propriety as the right one. He deserves to be warmly congratulated on his insistence of the dignity and responsibility of the Chair and his action only shows how very justified the British Premier was when he once referred to Mr. Patel as a Speaker who was following the noble traditions laid down by an Ullswater or a Peel for the House of Commons. Non-official opinion has particular reason to rejoice that in the great constitutional fight which Mr. Patel has put up he has come out victorious. He has repulsed the assault upon the rights of the Chair and the encroachments on the freedom of debate of the House over which he presides. Speculation is rife in Delhi as to the course the Viceroy may choose to take, whether his Government will be content to place the Bill before the Assembly at its next session or whether he will embark upon the extremely unpopular step of issuing an Ordinance in place of the Bill, and thus flout the public opinion against the measure. His speech to-day is expected to give an indication of the course he proposes to follow, but there is no doubt that Mr. Patel has by his courageous and dignified insistence upon the "inherent rights of the Chair", given a fresh proof of the high sense of duty which has distinguished his career as the President of the Assembly.

BOLD AND COURAGEOUS LEAD

—:o:—

Raja Govindlal Shivlal, the President of the 11th session of the All-India Marwadi Agrawal Conference at Ajmere, deserves to be congratulated on his bold and uncompromising address in support of social reform. It is all the more creditable in view of the extreme bigotry and fanaticism exhibited by the orthodox section of the community these few years against even the most urgent social reform measures. The people of Bombay will remember what ugly scenes this section created at a session of the Conference in this City two years ago over the question of widow re-marriage, a question of elementary justice to women. Only a few months ago some of the orthodox Marwaris met in a Panchayat at Calcutta and passed some reactionary resolutions against post-puberty marriages, widow re-marriage, etc. One resolution declared: "This Panchayat regards with extreme disgust those who have married or will in future marry widows and excommunicates them. This Panchayat declares that it is a heinous sin (maha-papa) to help widow re-marriage or to take part in it." Another resolution thundered against the Sarda Bill, a third excommunicated those who had gone or would in future go to Europe. A fourth decreed: "This Panchayat emphatically declares that Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj has broken the rules of the community and eaten and drunk with untouchables and, therefore, no member of the community should have communal (roti) or marital (beti) or any other social relations with him." One can imagine what a storm of prejudice and unreason Mr. Govindlal Shivlal had to encounter in daring to perform a series of "maha-papas" in supporting the very reforms banned by the Panchayat. His whole address is in fact a trouncing reply to the reactionary resolutions of the Panchayat. His audacity in a good cause against heavy odds and his uncompromising support of social reform deserve recognition and gratitude from all interested in social reform.

Raja Govindlal Shivlal makes out a very strong case indeed against child marriage, which he says "is by far the most pernicious social evil, which has become a veritable bane to the Hindu society." The custom is itself a mother of many other ills and "a generation of child marriages is followed by a generation of weaklings and so the society goes on deteriorating from day to day." Mr. Govindlal also condemns unequal marriages like those of men of about forty years and over with girls of about twelve and rightly observes that such marriages are unnatural and loveless and the cause of premature widowhood and consequent misery. In view of the extreme prejudice against the re-marriage of widows, he dwells at some length on this question and comes to the conclusion that the ban on such marriages is a positive cruelty and injustice to women and destructive of the equilibrium of society. The President is guilty of another "maha-papa" in declaring untouchability as "the darkest spot on Hindu religion. "As a modest beginning", he says, "we can throw our temples and public wells open to the use of untouchables."

Among the messages to the Conference was one by Mahatma Gandhi, who said: "Hope Khadi, removal of untouchability, widow re-marriage, Hindi-prachar will receive prompt attention." In spite of this benediction on widow re-marriage and the clear, convincing arguments of the President in its favour, the question is said to have created a heated debate in the Subjects Committee. That, however, is to be expected in the circumstances, but it should not deter a single one of those who have faith in the reform from pressing it at any cost, till it is accepted or rejected. Rejection should be followed by more vigorous public propaganda till the reform is accepted by the Conference. For some years the resolution of the Conference may remain a dead letter. But that should only redouble one's efforts to put the reform into practice. What is to be condemned is passivity or what the President calls "the time-honoured shilly-shallying policy." Marriage reform, which is the very basis of general social reform in any society, should not be a mere academic holiday pastime to would-be reformers but a part of their religion of humanity.

KHADDAR AND MILL CLOTH

—:o:—

At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Phoenix Mills, Ltd., a shareholder asked the Chairman, Mr. J. A. Wadia, whether Khaddar propaganda had in any way affected the sale of Indian mill-cloth. Mr. Wadia promptly replied that the propaganda had actually benefited the mill industry and that the consumption of Indian yarn had gone up considerably. It could not be otherwise. Of ten persons urged to wear Khaddar, one or two would ordinarily respond, but most of the rest would say and have said to themselves: "If we cannot go the whole hog, we shall at least use Swadeshi mill cloth. But in no case shall we touch foreign cloth." That has been more or less the result every time Khaddar propaganda is carried on intensively. We can go farther and say that Khaddar propaganda has stimulated a desire to prefer all available Swadeshi goods to foreign ones. Khaddar, in short, is the best emblem of the Swadeshi cult and a man clad in Khaddar is a constant Swadeshi propagandist.

"SOCRATES IN AN INDIAN VILLAGE"

—:o:—

PRACTICAL SUGGESTION FOR VILLAGE REFORM

(BY DR. SUMANT B. MEHTA).

As Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon district in the Punjab Mr. Brayne became well-known throughout India for his excellent work for village uplift. He was a single-minded enthusiast and utilising all the power and resources which he could command as an official he carried out an enormous propaganda against ignorance, poverty, dirt and disease. His book "Village Uplift in India" gives a detailed description of the various reforms introduced in his district, such as building of manure-pits, sanitary latrine arrangements, the increased use of iron plough and the Persian wheel, the use of good seed and pedigree bulls, the education of children, especially the girls, boy-scouting, ladies' gardens,, village banks, theatricals and all sorts of social and economic reforms.

PLAIN TALKS.

In the present volume "Socrates in an Indian Village" (Oxford University Press) Mr. Brayne records some of the plain talks which the reformer had with the village elders. Mr. Brayne thinks that "sometimes the only way of arousing the village is to be startlingly rude or extremely vulgar." The following little extract will show the method followed by this village Socrates.

Socrates: Well, if a man kills a cow, there will be a riot?

Villagers: Yes, very likely.

Socrates: If a man treats his wife so badly that she commits suicide or dies or runs away, will there be a riot?

Villagers: Certainly not; we shall sympathise with him and attend his wedding when he gets another wife.

Socrates: When your cow is going to calve, whom do you call?

Villagers: A sensible Zamindar, of course.

Socrates: When your wife is going to have a baby, whom do you send for?

Villagers: The sweeper's wife or the 'chamar's'.

Socrates: The lowest and dirtiest class of woman in the village?

Villagers: Yes, that is so.

Socrates: And you reserve the darkest room and the dirtiest rags for this event?

Villagers: Yes.

UNCOMFORTABLE QUERIES.

Socrates: And with all your boast of *purdah* and so on, you make no latrine arrangements for women and compel them to suffer agonies of discomfort waiting for night to come so that they may prowl about outside the village, or else seek with shame some hiding place by day. They are liable to be disturbed both by day and by night, and have to shift about like frightened dogs.

Villagers: That is correct, Socrates, you have discovered and shown up a very bad custom of ours.

Socrates: And you make no attempts to bring up the girls properly or educate them?

Villagers: Hardly any.

Socrates: When a girl is born, you sympathise with the father?

Villagers: Yes.

Socrates: And you marry them in childhood, before they know anything about house-keeping, or domestic science, or how to bring up children or look after their husbands, and you force them to bear children while they should be still at school and developing their minds and bodies by learning and playing?

Villagers: All this is true, Socrates, of many of us, and some of it is true of all of us."

ARGUMENTATIVE PROPAGANDA.

In this fashion the village Socrates attempts to fight the evil customs of the people and to introduce all sorts of reforms. Mr. Brayne is undoubtedly a well meaning man, but probably he is too simple to realise the fundamental fact in psychology that the masses are not guided in their actions by pure reason. Now that he has retired to England, he will find that the better instructed masses of England are not much influenced by any amount of Socratic argument against the use of alcoholic intoxicants. Let us not be misguided by Mr. Brayne. Argumentative propaganda has its uses, but much more important is the presence in the villages of men who carry out the reforms, who set the example, who break the evil customs and thus serve as living inspiration for social and economic improvements.

PERSONAL EXAMPLE.

Whatever success the Gurgaon experiment has achieved must be put down to the account of the personal influence of the enthusiasts who induced some of the more forward village folks to initiate the reforms: and then it was the success of these reforms which appealed to the imagination of the people. In the villages nothing succeeds like success and the success is assessed in terms of rupees mostly. What we want is village leaders and men of character who would influence their surroundings through actually living strenuous, healthy, clean lives. If they profit by the introduction of better ways of farming, marketing or living, their neighbours are sure to follow their example. Example is better than precept. All the same this book is interesting and people interested in rural reconstruction will find it full of useful suggestions.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

—:o:—

HERTZOG POLICY DOES NOT SUIT BRITISH IMPERIALISM

(By Scrutator)

"The National Review", an avowedly Imperialist journal, has in a recent number for once at least spoken out on behalf of the "Blacks"—whether interestedly or disinterestedly we do not know. General Hertzog, whom it describes as "a traitor to the best interests of the White race", has come in for just criticism at its hands.

HERTZOG—A DEMAGOGUE OF THE FIRST WATER.

"The National Review" states editorially:—"The South African Union appears to be approaching a very disagreeable, if not actually dangerous, general election under the auspices of "General Hertzog, who has developed into a demagogue of the first water". As self-governing Dominions are singularly sensitive concerning comments from the London end of the Empire, and as the Dominions must work out their own salvation we should prefer to discuss something else. But General Hertzog's programme is deliberately provoking the colour question far transcending any local differences of opinion and may not inconceivably cause a colour conflict. He should have thought it was elementary for a White community, of insignificant number as compared with the surrounding native population, to avoid at any reasonable cost any controversy calculated to range White against Black and Black against White, especially at a time when alien influences are active everywhere in fomenting discord between them."

VOTE-CATCHING STUNT.

"The National Review", describing this move of the Premier of the Union of South Africa to excite racial hatred as a mere electioneering device says:—

"But professional politicians gravelled for matter will stick at nothing in collecting votes, and the Cape Prime Minister, feeling the ground slipping from under the feet of his unholy combination of Labour and Boers, believes that he may be able "to save his bacon" by declaring White South Africa to be "in danger" unless the "Kafirs are put in their proper place". Upon this issue the Nationalist party, of which General Hertzog is the leader, proposes to go to the country, despite the protests of all serious persons who have the good of the sub-continent at heart. Whether he is likely to succeed we cannot guess at this distance. "but whether he succeeds or fails he is a traitor to the best interests of the white race in proclaiming himself, an enemy of the Blacks."

SOUTH AFRICA—"A KAFIR OCEAN."

"The National Review", further commenting on this episode of one of the great authors of the Indo-African Agreement arrived at in Cape Town about two years ago and which has been so much lauded in this country by a number of people, who ought to know better, writes:—

"The pivot of the plot is the franchise in Cape Province or Cape Colony which the natives have enjoyed for nineteen years and to which they naturally attach supreme importance. General Hertzog's policy is gradually to extinguish this, privilege and right by refusing to add any more natives to the Electoral Register. It is this poli-

(Continued on Page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

—:o:—

Another Avalanche of Talk.

Will the squabble between the representatives of the Powers vitally interested in talking about disarmament but really anxious to continue the race for armaments begin again at Geneva? The verbal duels are likely to begin afresh and with unabated vigour at the meeting of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament shortly to be held at Geneva because President Hoover has made it clear that the problem of disarmament would reach an agreement only by deciding on the strength of fighting vessels and their classification into specific categories. The American representative at Geneva will emphasize this view. The Big Navy men in Britain have always stressed the same point of view and it appears the quarrel over respective strength and classification into categories will continue to be lively.

Banking Enquiry.

The Government of India have addressed a letter to the Provincial Government setting forth the nature of the proposed Banking Enquiry and the composition of the Enquiry Committee. It appears from the letter that the Central Committee is to be assisted by Provincial Committees dealing with the special requirements of different provinces. It also appears that at a certain stage of the enquiry the Central Committee is to be assisted by a committee of "outside" experts, "selected by Government either from England or from other countries." We do not see why all the experts must be outsiders We could easily name several Indian banking experts eminently qualified to assist the Central Committee, with the additional advantage of knowing the real needs of the country.

Discourteous.

Government have done well to include in the Provincial Committee, in addition to representatives of banking and other business concerns, one or two "non-officials with a close knowledge of the interests of the agricultural classes" and "small urban interests". But we do not understand why, as regards the Central Committee, "the question of the representation of the general interests of the public and particularly of agriculture from the side of those who require credit facilities still remains to be settled". This all-important question should have been among the first to be settled. It is also regrettable to note that "no provision has been made for the representation of the Indian legislature as such on the Central Committee".

Frivolous Excuse.

It is a frivolous excuse to say: "This is due to the technical nature of the enquiry". Do Government seriously suggest that the Central Legislature cannot provide two or three members with enough technical knowledge of banking? With a patronising gesture Government state: "But in view of the great interest shown by that body in the enquiry, the Hon. Finance Member has agreed to keep in touch with the Central Committee at all stages of its activities and to keep the leaders of political parties apprised, by means of informal conversations, of the progress of the enquiry". Government need not have vitiated the enquiry at the very outset by such studied discourtesy to the Central Legislature.

The "Young Rajasthan".

The "Young Rajasthan" is a newly started English weekly published at Beawar, Rajputana and edited by Mr. Ramnarayan Chaudhary. As its title indicates, the weekly expresses the aspiration of the young generation of Rajasthan for complete Swaraj both in the Indian States and British India. Its special feature seems to be to expose the wrongs of the people in the Rajputana States and to agitate for their redress. It is thoroughly nationalistic in its outlook and fearless in its criticism. Indian States are in special need of such papers and we cordially welcome the "Young Rajasthan".

A Thought For The Day.

"Every man worthy of the name should learn to stand alone, and do his own thinking, even in conflict with the whole world. Sincere thought, even if it does run counter to that of others, is still a service to mankind".

—ROMAIN ROLLAND.

"BOLSHIE" BILL RULED OUT OF ORDER.

Govt.'s Attempt "to Undermine Authority of Chair" Fails

PRESIDENT PATEL'S STATEMENT

Executive's Claim to Dictate to Assembly Blown Sky-High

VICEROY TO ADDRESS HOUSE

"Can't Impose Upon Members to Vote on Motion without Debate"

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, April 11.

When the Assembly met this morning President Patel ruled the Public Safety Bill out of order and adjourned the House till to-morrow.

The Assembly met in tense atmosphere to-day. There was fair attendence. The President referred at the outst to the outrage committed in the hall of the Assembly on Monday and moved from the Chair a resolution condemning the dastardly outrage and conveying to the authorities the full support of the House in every reasonable measure taken to prevent such outrages.

RULES "BOLSHIE" BILL OUT OF ORDER.

The President then read a closely-typed long statement running to a number of pages in which he discussed the issues arising from the common nature of the points involved in the Meerut prosecutions and the Public Safety Bill, and stated that the Chair was satisfied that there could be no reasonable debate without infringement of the Standing Order relating to "sub-judice" matters. In consequence President ruled the discussion on the Public Safety Bill at this stage out of order.

VICEROY TO ADDRESS ASSEMBLY.

The President then read to the House communication from Viceroy summoning the Assembly to listen to the address by His Excellency to-morrow morning, in the Assembly chamber.

The Home Member said that in view of the communication from His Excellency it was not necessary for him to make a statement.

VICEROY TO ISSUE ORDINANCE?

Considerable speculation prevails as to the nature of His Excellency's address to-morrow. In all likelihood His Excellency might announce that in view of the vote of the Assembly in favour of the principle of the Public Safety Bill, an Ordinance would issue in place of the Bill and that the Bill would be placed before the Assembly at its next session.

There is also the possibility that His Excellency might express his dissent from the view of the Chair and announce consequential logical steps that would follow from such dissent of a serious nature. But this is considered as very unlikely.—Free Press.

—:o:—

"A FARCE AND A FRAUD"

—:o:—

THE DASTARDLY OUTRAGE

—:o:—

ASSEMBLY'S CONDEMNATION

NEW DELHI, April 11.

When the Assembly met to-day after the bomb outrage on Monday, visitors anxious to get in were quite large in that not more than fifty came in, with the result that the Visitors' Gallery presented a deserted appearance compared with the attendance on such occasions. Police were guarding the corridors of the House and wooden barricades had been set up to regulate the movement of people. A number of members of the Assembly having left Delhi, the attendance to-day was smaller.

President Patel before giving to-day, referred to the bomb incident and said: "We meet to-day under the shadow of a great tragedy which, but for the merciful intervention of Providence, would have resulted in consequences, the seriousness of which it is not difficult to imagine, but the fact that the dastardly outrage did not result in more serious injuries does not make it any the less deplorable or condemnable. I am sure, it is the unanimous wish of the House that we should place on record our emphatic condemnation of the outrage; and, I, therefore, place the following motion before you, namely, "This House places on record its sense of horror and indignation at the dastardly outrage that was committed in the House, on the morning of the 8th, and offers its deep sympathy to Sir Bomanji Dalal and others who received injuries, and expresses its profound relief that thanks to merciful Providence the results were not more serious. The House condemns, unreservedly, this outrage, and assures the authorities of its full support in such reasonable steps as may be necessary to prevent the recurrence of such a crime." A. P.

FULL TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, April 11.

The following is the full text of the ruling of President Patel:—

As a rule I have refrained from offering my opinion in the matter unless they themselves sought it, but in this particular case I did so in order to avert a conflict between the powers of the Chair and the rights of the Government. It is a matter of regret to me that the Government could not see their way to accept the advice offered and a conflict has thus become unavoidable. Such conflict is bound to arise under a constitution like ours, particularly where the Chair considers it its duty to interpret the rules and the orders of the House. Speaker Onslow is reported to have frequently observed that it was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man from old and experienced members that "nothing tended to throw more power into the hands of the administration and those who acted with the majority of the House of Commons than the neglect of or the departure from these rules, that the forms of procedure as instituted by our ancestors operated as a check and control on the actions of Ministers and that they were in many instances a shelter and protection to the minority against the atttempts of power." Situated as we are in this country, the wonder is that the conflict did not come earlier, thanks partly to the intervention of H. E. Lord Irwin from time to time.

THE GOVT. CLAIM.

The Government claim that they have the undoubted right under the constitution to decide what legislation they shall ask the House to pass and when. That is no doubt true within prescribed limits. But it must not be forgotten that the Speaker exerts direct influence upon the course and the extent of legislative action. This is what Relich at Page 142, Vol. II, says: "But the most important function discharged by him, that is the Speaker, that which gives him his chief political influence is that of being the sole and final judge of whether any motion of amendment is in order or not by virtue of the traditional and incomparable authority which is conceded to him by all parties in the House. An immense power is thus placed in his hands and under certain circumstances he may exert direct influence upon the extent of legislative action." It will thus be seen that the claim made by the Government has its own limitations.

CHAIR'S RULING IS FINAL.

Sir Darcy Lindsay, the Leader of the European Group and the Honourable Law Member Sir Brojendra Mitter, contend that it is the right of the House to decide whether it should proceed with the Public Safety Bill or not. Both dispute the right of the Chair to give any ruling on the question whether, assuming that real debate is impossible, the motion is in order or not. The Law Member further contends that the Chair is bound to leave the decision of this point of order in the hands of the House and quotes as his authority page 145 Vol. II. Redlich, but does not complete the quotation and leaves out the following: "It is entirely in the Speaker's discretion whether and when to call for such a decision of the House. If he deems it unnecessary to do so, his ruling is final."

"CHALLENGE TO CHAIR."

It is quite clear from this that the Speaker is under no obligation to leave the decision of a question like this in the hands of the House. In that the statement made by the Government is a statement calculated to undermine the authority of the Chair and amounts to a direct challenge of its powers. And when I heard the other day the amazing remarks of the Leader of the European Group that by exercise of my undoubted right to give a ruling on the point of order, I would be assuming the position of a dictator or usurper I thought to myself that in yielding to such arguments, I would be shirking my responsibility. But there is another and more serious objection to the proposal. Assuming that I left the decision of the point of order to the House and the House decided that the Bill should be proceeded with, the Chair would be found in that case to put the question without any debate. If it is found that a debate was impossible this course would deprive the minority of their right of reasonable debate which it is my duty to protect. I understood the Leader of the House the other day to claim that the Government were entitled to ask the Chair to put the motion to the vote of the House although there was no debate as none was possible. I was, however much relieved when I heard the reply of the Law Member on behalf of the Government to the question which I put to him during the course of his speech. I asked him whether the Government claimed they were entitled to ask the Chair to put a motion although there might be no debate on it because de-

Continued on page 8.

PRESIDENT PATEL

Who ruled the Public Safety Bill out of order

TORNADO HAVOC.

—:o:—

9 Killed: 40 Injured in Arkansas.

PEOPLE BODILY LIFTED AND DASHED TO EARTH

LONDON, April 11.

Little Rock (Arkansas). Hitherto nine people are known to have lost their lives and 40 to have been injured as a result of a tornado in the distdict of North Newport.

It is estimated that the death-roll numbers 29 and that scores have been injured. The tornado picked up people bodily and carried them considerable distance before dashing them to earth. Most of the injuries, however, have been caused by collapsing houses.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

—:o:—

MR. D, S. ERULKAR TO REPRESENT INDIA

LONDON, April 11.

Mr. D. S. Erulkar, Managing Director of Scindia Setamship London Limited, left for Paris this morning to represent India officially for the first time at meeting of the Council of International Chamber of Commerce on 12th instant. The most important subject to be discussed at the meeting will be economic barriers. Sir Arthur Baldour will represent Great Britain. —Reuter.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY

—:o:—

SEARCHERS OF "SOUTHERN CROSS" MISSING

LONDON, April 11.

Sydney.—Lieut. Keith Anderson and his pilot Robert Hitchcock, both of whom were recently engaged in litigation with aviators of "Southern Cross" Kingsford Smith and Uem, in connection with Pacific flight and who have been searching for aviators of the "Southern Cross" since April 7, are themselves now missing.

Anderson and Hitchcock should have arrived at Wyndham in Northwest Australia yesterday evening. Nothing has been heard of them since they left Newcastle Waters 400 miles from Wyndham.—Reuter.

The Most Worshipful Founder President of the Dev Saing Shri Pandit Satyanand at 11-15 a.m. Lenore at the age of 78 and 3 months.

HARDSHIPS OF MEERUT PRISONERS

No Proper Sanitary Arrangements Yet Provided.

LEADERS STILL KEPT IN SOLITARY CELLS.

—:o:—

No Order Passed on Mr. Joshi's Application for Transfer

MEERUT, April 11.

Mr. Algurai Shastry, a member of the Servants of People Society, who interviewed in the jail some of the accused persons in the alleged conspiracy case, gave the following account of some hardships the undertrial prisoners were subjected to:—

"The accused are kept in barracks in two groups of eleven and nine and the rest are kept in separate solitary cells with doors opened. The barracks have no closed doors and remain unprotected from storm and scorching heat. During the day heat is unbearable and hot winds add to the misery of these unfortunate persons. The matter was brought to the notice of the authorities, but to no effect. Privy arrangements are most unsatisfactory. Already some of the accused have fallen prey to diseases.

SEVA SANGH'S EFFORTS.

Proceeding Mr Algurai Shastry said that efforts were being made by Seva Sangh to supplement food by private means, but they lacked funds. Generous minded persons should help the Seva Sangh in this humanitarian work.

Mr. Shastry, after giving some instances of alleged maltreatment of accused persons, demands the authorities to make an impartial inquiry into the allegations.—Free Press.

"PERIODIC CAMPAIGN OF REPRESSION"

—:o:—

A. I. C. C. SECRETARY ON MEERUT ARRESTS.

ALLAHABAD, April 11.

A Bulletin of the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee says:—

On March 20 the British Government in India started one of their periodic large scale campaigns of repression. Large numbers of people were arrested and hundreds of houses were searched. Ostensibly, the campaign is directed against communists. As a matter of fact however prominent Congressmen, Labour leaders and members of Youth Leagues have been arrested.

EIGHT MEMBERS OF A. I. C. C. IN JAIL.

Among those arrested are eight members of the All-India Congress Committee: Dr. Viswanath Mukerji, Mr. D. J. Thengadi, Mr. Kedar Nath Sajjad, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Mr. S. A. Dange, and Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed. Mr. Thengadi is an ex-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Mr. Kishorilal Ghosh, the Secretary of the Bengal Federation of Labour, has also been arrested.

CAN A JURY TRIAL BE DEMANDED.

Twenty-three out of the 31 accused come from the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay and in the ordinary course they would be tried in the presidency cities of Calcutta or Bombay. A jury trial can be demanded in these cities and there are many other facilities obtainable there for the accused. The trial, however, has been fixed for Meerut which is an out of the way place in the United Provinces. A jury trial cannot be asked for them except by the two European accused, Messrs. Spratt and Bradley.

GIVEN A PITTANCE AS FOOD ALLOWANCE.

Many of those arrested were taken for long railway journeys handcuffed and were kept in solitary cells in the Meerut jail. The food allowance for under trial prisoners is five annas, equivalent to about five pence a day. One of the accused, Mr. Chaudhury Dharamvir Singh, is a member of the U. P. Legislative Council. He was arrested in Lucknow where he was attending the Council sessions.—Free Press.

NO ORDERS YET PASSED ON JO SHI' APPLICATION

—:o:—

MEERUT, April 11.

The District Magistrate had not passed any orders up till now on Mr. Puranchand Joshi's application for transfer to the Allahabad jail to take his final Law Examination there.

It is understood that the papers have not been returned by prosecution counsel and they have not been able to make up their mind.

Mr. Horton, it appears, does not like to take any responsibility in the matter and it is likely his case will be deferred to higher authorities for orders.

Mr. Puranchand Joshi's examination comes on the 23rd and it is learnt he is prepared for it. Delay in passing orders may dishearten him. He is cheerful and hopes to get through the examination if allowed to appear.—Free Press.

Government House, Bombay, on Thursday.

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MAHATMA ON BOMB OUTRAGE

—:o:—

A Step Backward in Swaraj Fight

CONDEMNS "MAD ACT OF TWO YOUNGSTERS"

BEZWADA, April 11.

Replying in Hindi to addresses presented to him by various public bodies and organisations, Mahatma Gandhi thanked them all for their addresses in Telugu, their vernacular, and told them that Telugu was as good as Hindi. He complimented the Andhras for their wisdom and courage, but regretted that there was little unity in them.

Proceeding Mahatma Gandhi referred to the Congress programme and laid stress on boycott of foreign cloth and on wearing of Khaddar. It was up to them, said Gandhiji, to carry on an extensive Khadi propaganda.

MAHATMA ON RAJPAL MURDER.

Gandhiji then dealt with the murder of Mahasaya Rajpal and the Assembly Bomb Outrage. With regard to the murder of Mahasaya Rajpal Gandhiji said that he had admired Rajpal in the "Young India" for his "Rangilla Rasul." The present outrage had created bitterness between Hindus and Moslems in Northern India. "Crimes of any kind are the manifestation of a mind full of vice and each act of violence renders the vision of Swaraj more and more distant."

THE BOMB OUTRAGE.

With regard to the Assembly bomb outrage Gandhiji said "the mad act of the two youngsters in the Assembly has made the accomplishment of Swaraj more difficult and we have gone distinctly a step backward in our strivings for it."

"There is again the problem of untouchability, continued Gandhiji, "which has got to be worked by the youths of the country. The purity of their life will be an example to villagers to follow and the sooner the land is freed from the sin of untouchability, the nearer is the dawn of Swaraj."

SERVE THE POOR FIRST.

Mahatma Gandhi also thanked the Municipal Council, the Taluk Board, the Industrial Home for the disabled poor and Sir Krishnadevarava Sangham, for their addresses. He then declared open the high level reservoir of Bezwada Municipal Water Works. He hoped that the poor would first be served by the Municipal Council and the rich afterwards.

A collection of Rs. 3000 was announced at the meeting. The meeting then terminated at about eight in the night.

Mahatmaji visits some other centres in West Kistna and towns in East Kistna from the 12th inst.—Free Press.

DR. SATYAPAL AND OTHER SUMMONED BY POLICE

—:o:—

MADE TO SIGN PERSONAL BONDS

LAHORE, April 11.

The police summoned Dr. Khanchand Dev, Dr. Satyapal and 19 others in connection with the Hospital Road incident on Sunday last be present at Anarkali Thana to record their statement of the incident. Mr. Ramchand Anand, Magistrate, examined them and wanted them to give him reasons why they participated in the demonstration that day. They tatted that they did not hear any order of dispersal. They subsequently signed a personal bond of Rs. 50 each to appear before the Court whenever required.

The order under section 144 which was promulgated after the murder of Rajpal has been withdrawn.—Free Press.

AMBALLA VILLAGE GUTTED

—:o:—

DISASTROUS FIRE CAUSES LOSS TO LIFE AND PROPERTY

AMBALLA, April 11.

A serious conflagration which consumed a whole village broke out at Khayrabad in Jagadhri Tashil. Five human lives were lost and sixty cattle destroyed. 200 houses were burnt down involving a loss of Rs. 60,000. The fire continued burning for three days. The cause of the fire is not known. A relief fund has been started: the District Board has contributed Rs. 200 to that fund.—Free Press

DR. PARANJYPE

—:o:—

TO BE INDIA'S DELEGATE TO INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

LONDON, April 10.

It is understood that in addition to Sir Atul Chatterjee, Dr. Paranjype has been nominated a delegate of the Government of India to the International Labour Conference meeting at Geneva on 30th May.—Reuter.

SURMISE ABOUT RUSH "HOME"

LONDON, April 10.

Baghdad.—It is believed here that the interruption of Lord Chetwynd's rush Home was due to the protests of the Iraq and Egyptian Postal authorities, and the presence of Sir Samuel Hoare in Egypt was also a contributory factor.—Reuter.

CABINET CRISIS IN IRAQ

—:o:—

A Way Out of the Impasse Suggested

REVERSION TO 1922 ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY

BAGHDAD, April 10.

The Cabinet resigned eleven weeks ago following the dicerences with Britain over the Anglo-Iraq Treaty, but at King Feisul's request Sir Abdul Mushin's Government agreed to continue temporarily to administer the country.

The formation of a new Cabinet is expected during the next weekend, though the identity of the next Premier is still shrouded in mystery. Prominent politicians of all parties are unanimous in declaring that they would decline to accept office on the basis of Britain's demands in connection with the revision of military and financial agreements subsidiary to the Anglo-Iraq Treaty. It is suggested that a way out of the Impasse would be a reversion to the 1922 Treaty on condition that Britain unreservedly promises to support Iraq's candidature for admission to the League of Nations three years hence. —Reuter.

"TEMPERATE AND CONCILIATORY"

—:o:—

CANADIAN NOTE ON "I'M ALONE" AFFAIRS

LONDON, April 10.

Washington.—Contrary to the press representing it as "truculent," Mr. Stimson new Secretary of State, says that the tone of the Canadian note regarding the "I'm Alone" affair is most temperate and conciliatory. He adds that the American reply is being drafted.—Reuter.

7 NAVAL STUDENTS KILLED

—:o:—

TRAGIC EXPLOSION IN JAPANESE MINELAYER

LONDON, April 10.

Tokyo.—Seven naval students were killed and thirty injured in the explosion of a mine aboard a minelayer at the Yokosuka naval base during practice operations.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

—:o:—

RATE OF INTERSET REDUCED

Bombay April 11.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is reduced to seven per cent.

"HAMDARD" OFFICE RAIDED

PESHAWAR, April 11.

Yesterday from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m. the police searched the ouice of the local Afghan weekly "Hamdard". The register of subscribers, account books, all issues of the paper and some manuscripts have been carried away by the police. The search it is understood, is made in connection with a statement published in the "Hamdard" regarding bribes alleged to be distributed by the British Legation at Kabul.—Free Press.

ORDER SERVED UNDER SECTION 144 I. P. C.

BAN ON MR. KIRK TO ADDRESS MEETING

MADRAS, April 10.

A Coimbatore message says that an order under Section 144, I.P.C. was served on Mr. Ernest Kirk, at Bowringpet while he was proceeding to Robertsonpet to address a meeting of workers of various gold mines with the object of consolidating the Kolar Gold Field Employees' Union, formed a fortnight ago.

MR. SHARMA SERVED WITH NOTICE.

Mr. Sharma, General Secretary, Bangalore Textile Workers' Union accompanying Mr. Kirk was also served with a similar notice preventing both of them from holding any meeting or circulating propagandist literature in the whole mining area for two months, on the ground that they are likely to lead to disaffection and a breach of the peace.—A. P.

U. S. AMBASSADOR IN LONDON

—:o:—

KING APPROVES OF GEN DAWES' APPOINTMENT

LONDON, April 11.

Washington.—King George has approved of the appointment of General Dawes as the United States Ambassador in London.—Reuter.

KING PASSES A GOOD DAY

—:o:—

PRINCE OF DENMARK ARRIVES AT BOGNOR

LONDON, April 10.

The King passed a good day despite a cold north-easterly wind. His Majesty was out in the grounds of Craigwell whole morning and was joined by Lord Stamfordham, his Private Secretary, who walked and chatted with His Majesty. The Prince of Denmark arrived Bognor this afternoon.—British Official Wireless.

AFGHANISTAN'S JOAN OF ARC

—:o:—

Nur Jehan Begum Rumoured to Have Captured Bacha and Entered Kabul

PESHAWAR, April 11.

It is rumoured in all quarters that one Noorjehan Begum has seized Kabul and that with the help of 1,500 strong arms, has captured Bacha-e-Saqqa alive.

Noorjehan Begum, it is stated, is a widow belonging to the Hazara tribe and it is said that some time back she declared that she would not return to her house unless she captured or killed Bacha-e-Saqqa. It is difficult to say as to how far the news is correct, but there seems no doubt of the Hazaras gaining a good position and throwing Bacha in great difficulties.

Men who are well-informed of Kabul affairs state that if there is any Noorjehan in the battlefield, that shall and must be Noorjehan, the daughter of Sardar Mohammad Umarjan, the uncle of King Amanullah.—Free Press.

"Bolshie" Bill Ruled Out of Order

Continued From page 7.

bate was not possible. The reply of the Law Member was: "I am not suggesting that for a moment but my submission is this; it is capable of reasonable debate. Then I presume then it will be your duty to put the question before."

NO REAL DEBATE POSSIBLE.

I am in entire agreement with the view expressed by the Law Member. My difficulty is that I am not satisfied that in the circumstances of the case any real or reasonable debate is possible on this motion. On the contrary the speeches that I heard the other day have confirmed me in the view I had expressed in my statement that no real debate was possible without repeated reference to and discussion of matters 'sub-judice' and that the matters 'sub-judice' were the only vital matters relevent to this debate. Indeed, the Law Member admitted in his speech the other day that we might be handicapped at the present moment, for Standing Order 29 came in the way. He further said that he was not disputing the fact that there might be certain common factors between the Meerut case and the grounds upon which this Bill was framed. One has only to read the speeches of the Leader of the House on the Public Safety Bill made from time to time and to compare them with the allegation made in the complaint against the 31 accused to be convinced that the fundamental basis of both is identical. The logical result would be that no debate could take place on the motion in question and on the large number of amendments which have been tabled and also on the motion that the Bill be passed. I would have to put all those questions without debate and secure the passage of the Bill. Such a course is unthinkable and would be a gross abuse of the forms and the procedure of the House.

"A FARCE AND A FRAUD."

It has been suggested to me that I should allow the debate on this motion to proceed and if it was found that a real debate was not possible, I should then consider whether I should not exercise my right of declining to put the question, instead of ruling the motion out of order at this stage. Although this suggestion has not been seriously pressed either by the Government or any of the speakers on the point of order I have carefully considered it and I am of opinion that those who still contend that a debate is possible would be completely disillusioned as soon as the debate began.

I have no doubt that I would have repeatedly to intervene and call speaker after speaker to order. I would be deceiving myself and deceiving the House if I left any impression on the mind of any one that I had any doubt whatever that any debate on any vital matter in respect of the Bill was possible. I have, therefore, decided to reject the suggestion the adoption of which would result in pure waste of public time and would have all the appearance of a farce and a fraud.

DUTY OF PRESIDENT.

It has been contended that as the motion has already been made, the House is seized of the Bill and the Chair has no power to withhold it from its consideration. That is a mistaken viewpoint. That a motion is out of order can be taken at any time before it is put to vote. The only question that now remains to be determined is whether the motion is out of order or not. It is my duty as President of this House to see that it transacts its business with due regard to the forms and the procedure laid down in the Act, rules and standing orders governing the same, and where no rules or standing orders exist, in accordance with the accepted principles, precedents and conventions that would regulate fair discussion and free decision of every question before the House. It is a duty which the President owes to the House and to every member thereof and is one which he cannot share with or delegate to the Government or the Opposition or submit to the verdict of a majority or a minority in the House. "Every matter requiring the decision of he Assembly is to quote the words of standing order 30, "can only be brought forward by means of a question put by the President on a motion proposed by the mover." When a motion is so proposed and spoken to by the mover, it is the right of the House to discuss it, and no derogation or infringement of this right of reasonable debate can be permitted by the Chair on any ground, real or imaginary, of urgent Executive policy or otherwise. Even where express provision is made by standing orders or rules for an abridgment of this right of motions.

for closure it is the duty of the President to see that they do not involve an abuse of the rules or standing orders or infringement of the right of reasonable debate. It follows, therefore, that the President cannot put the question for the decision of the House without reasonable debate or without affording to the members every opportunity for such debate. It is obvious that to do so would be to deny to the House its fundamental right of free discussion and decision on the merits of the question before it. It would constitute the negation of the very basis of all deliberative and legislative bodies

LIMITATIONS OF DEBATE.

As I have already pointed out not only no reasonable debate, but hardly any debate is possible in respect of the motion now before the House. There are, as Honourable Members are aware, certain limitations of debate which are expressly laid down by Standing Order 29 in the interest of fair and reasonable debate within the House as also in the larger interests of the public and State. The first of these is that a member while speaking shall not refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending. I have been assured by the Leader of the House that the Government on their side will see that no reference is made to matters 'sub judice' in the debate on the motion and I have been invited to help them in seeing that no such reference is made by others in exercise of their right of debate. I cannot but consider such a proposal coming from a party, that has by its own action in launching the prosecution during the pendency of the Bill made the debate on it impossible, unfair to those members who desire to oppose the motion and to disprove the case made in support of it by the Home Member and unfair also to the House which has to give its decision on it.

REPLY TO LAW MEMBER.

The Law Member admits that the right of reasonable debate exists, but contends that in this case it has already been exercised twice and that, therefore, the further exercise of this right is superfluous. This betrays a fundamental misconception of the procedure of the House and the rights of debate of the members on motions. The House and every one of its members has the right on every occasion that the Bill is taken up into consideration, whether on a motion to refer it to a Select Committee or to consider the Bill as reported by the Select Committee or to pass the Bill as amended, after consideration and passing of its clauses, to discuss the case for the enactment of the Bill as a whole and give its decision thereon. I cannot by reason of previous discussion having taken place, impose on the members any obligation to vote for the motion without that debate which they are entitled to raise.

CONVENTIONS AND PRECEDENTS.

It has been contended that the right to rule the motion out of order is not expressly conferred on the President by any of the rules or standing orders of the Assembly. Indeed the Law Member goes farther and says that as the Assembly and its President are creatures of the statute, the conventions and the precedents of the House of Commons have no application and that such power cannot be deduced by implication from provisions of rules and standing orders. Such a power must according to him be expressly given. But it is a matter of common knowledge that conventions and precedents of the House of Commons are being quoted repeatedly in legislative bodies in India and acted upon. It was only last year that the Chair exercised its inherent power to disallow the introduction of a very important Bill on the ground that the course proposed was an abuse of the forms and procedure of this House and violated its proprieties. If the contention of the Hon. Law Member is upheld and the Chair restricted to powers expressly conferred on it by the rules and standing orders of this House, the business of this House would become impossible.

MOTION RULED OUT OF ORDER.

The Leader of the House, the Law Member and the leader of the European Group have in support of their contention relied upon the proceedings of the House of Commons in relation to the following Acts:—

(1) Act for the better protection of persons and property in Ireland, 1881.

(2) Defence of Realm Act passed in the early years of the recent war.

I have carefully studied the debates on the above measures, but am unable to find either that the present point of order was raised and decided or that there was in fact a common basis for the prosecution as well as the Bills before the House as is the case here. I am, therefore, of opinion that although the power to rule this motion out of order is not expressed in so many powers in any of the rules and standing orders, it does arise by necessary implication and analogy. And I am further satisfied that in any case the Chair has the inherent power to rule out any motion on the ground that it involves an abuse of forms and procedure of this House as this motion, I hold, does. I, therefore, rule it out of order.—Free Press.

"STAND UP"

WHAT HAPPENED WHEN VICEROY'S COMMUNICATION WAS READ

NEW DELHI, April 11.

When Mr. Patel began to read His Excellency the Viceroy's communication all members except the Swarajists stood up. Some officials were heard to say 'stand up'. Mr. Patel said he thought members should stand up.

Pandit Motilal Nehru was then heard to say that he was standing up in deference to the wishes of the President. Pandit Motilal Nehru and other members of the Congress Party then stood up.—Free Press.

ELDERS PASS TRADES DISPUTES BILL

NEW DELHI, April 11.

The Trades Disputes Bill was to-day passed by the Council of State without change and the Council adjourned 'sine-die'. It will, however, hear to-morrow the Viceroy's address to a joint session of the Assembly and the Council of State.—A. P.

AGARWAL MAHA-SABHA

—:o:—

Orthodoxy On War Path

SHOUTS DOWN ALL SOCIAL REFORMS

Ajmer, April 11.

The eleventh session of the Marwadi Agarwal Mahasabha commenced here yesterday noon in a decorated pandal under the presidentship of Mr. Govindlal Pitti.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee in his welcome address advocated social reforms and appealed to the community to take active part in the movements for Swaraj.

The President in his speech condemned early and old age marriages, untouchability and emphasise the need for female education post-puberty marriages, widow-remarriages and swadeshi. Concluding he pleaded for the acceptance of the Nehru Report. There was some uproar when the President alluded to the question of widow remarriage, but it was soon ralmed down.

In a message to the Mahasabha Mahathma Gandhi advised the Agarwala to support anti-untouchability, anti-drink, Hindi Parchar and widow remarriage movements.

The sitting of the Agrawal Panchayat of the orthodox section also commenced yesterday, the President-elect having expressed his inability to preside Mr. Kedarmal Ludhia presided. Before the proceedings began chorus song was sung condemning all social reforms.—Free Press.

Chinese Airmen in Karachi

—:o:—

KARACHI, April 11.

The Chinese airman Wen Lin Tscher and his Danish companion, Christian Johannsen, flying a Cirrus Avian biplane arrived here last night. The airmen recently left England in a machine which is one of a number ordered for China. It is understood they experienced engine trouble on their way down the Persian Gulf. They will spend a day here before taking off for Amoy.—A. P.

"THUS FAR AND NO FURTHER"

—:o:—

Viscount Grey as Modern Canute

ATTEMPTING TO STEM THE TIDE OF SOCIALISM.

LONDON April 10.

Viscount Grey of Fallodon addressed a meeting of the London Liberal Council which was formed in 1927 in opposition to Mr. Lloyd George's leadership. Viscount Grey expressed the opinion that reasons for the separate existence of the Council were undiminished; but they must consider on which side they would fight the General Election. He declared that only by return of the Liberals could the country be safeguarded from Protection on the one hand and Socialism on the other. Mr. Lloyd George's unemployment pledge assured the return of a Government which, whatever its Party, would have to consider Mr. Lloyd George's proposals as a practical policy.—Reuter.

CABINET MEETS AFTER EASTER RECESS

—:o:—

LONDON, April 10.

The first Cabinet meeting after the Easter recess was held to-day. It is understood the Premier outlined the General Election policy which he will announce on Thursday week at a meeting at the Drury Lane Theatre. Mr. Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted some of his proposals in his forthcoming Budget which have a bearing on the election programme.—British Official Wireless.

LORD CHETWYND'S "UNFORTUNATE PRANK"

STRONG STRICTURES OF "BAGHDAD TIMES"

Baghdad.—The "Baghdad Times" says: "Serious consequences of Lord Chetwynd's unfortunate prank were averted by the courteous co-operation of the R.A.F. The stranding of Iraq mails on the first flight is regarded as a very unfortunate affair and an inauspicious opening for the new service from which great things are expected. Spectacular feats are out of place in the mail service. The main essential is regularity and occasional delays are excusable. But, there can be no excuse for the premature departure for considerations of personal convenience or, more probably, personal vanity. If the Imperial Airways wish to retain confidence of the countries over which they pass on the route to the East, they cannot repeat yesterdays ridiculous exploit."—Reuter.

AIR MAIL INCIDENT EXPLAINED

LONDON, April 10.

Cairo.—The Air mail incident is explained here as follows: After leaving Karachi, it was decided to speed up the flight so that mails could be delivered in London a day earlier. Basra fell in with the new arrangement but the Postmaster of Baghdad refused to deviate from the scheduled time and declined to hand over the mails earlier. As the Imperial Airways are not under contract in connection with Iraq mails the liner departed from Baghdad after a final unsuccessful effort to induce the Postmaster to give up bags which had already been prepared. The Royal Air Force machines, however, overtook the liner in Egypt and the latter left Alexandria with all mails.—Reuter.

AIR MAIL PLANES FOR WEST AND EAST

—:o:—

THEIR PROGRESS

LONDON April 10.

Alexandria.—The first westbound air mail plane left this place at 1/50 with Sir Samuel Hoare on board.

The second eastbound plane left this place at 2/05.—Reuter.

"SOUTHERN CROSS" MISSING AIRMEN

GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA TO BE IN CHARGE OF SEARCH

LONDON, April 10.

The Government of Australia has taken charge of the search for the missing airmen of the "Southern Cross" who, it is presumed, landed among the mountains fifty miles east of Fort George where natives are unfriendly, but natural food is plentiful. Reuter.

AVIATION IN IRISH FREE STATE

—:o:—

DAILY SERVICE BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN

LONDON, April 10.

A Committee of the Irish Free State Government is considering a scheme for aviation development in the Free State submitted by the newly-formed Irish Air-ways. The Directors of the Company include Colonel Fitzpatrick, the Atlantic flyer. The scheme embraces a regular day service between Dublin and London. The machine will be capable of carrying from twelve to twenty passengers at a fare about the same as the first class charge for the rail boat.—British Official Wireless.

"BANGLAR KHATHA" SEDITION CASE

JUDGMENT RESERVED TILL MONDAY

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Hearing concluded and judgment was reserved till Monday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the "Banglar-katha" Sedition case in which Messrs. Satyaranjan Bakshi and Satyaranjan Mukherjee, Editor and Printer, respectively, were charged under Section 124-A. The subject-matter of the offence was publication of comments on Pandit Jawaharlal's letter to Mahatma Gandhi on Government's alleged employment of *agent provocateur* during the Lucknow anti-Simon demonstrations, who, it was alleged, offered Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru two revolvers.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta arguing for the defence said it was very bad for the Government to employ spies of this description. The whole article was an attack on spy system which could not bring the accused under the Sedition section.

Proving the existence of spy system Mr. Sen Gupta referred to the case of K. C. Banerjee who was convicted but released by the Government of Punjab on the ground that he was a spy.

The prosecution counsel argued that the whole paragraph was full of hatred and contempt against the Government and was clearly seditious. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's statement in cross-examination was different from what he wrote in his letter.

The Public Prosecutor submitted that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was very illogical and that he was not justified in coming to the conclusion that Ahmad Shah was a spy. The Public Prosecutor also said that the Editor did not take the care to make enquiries about the letter received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.—Free Press.

NO EFFORT MADE BY PUBLIC FOR DEFENCE OF ACCUSED

—:o:—

MR. H. D. RAJAH'S STATEMENT

Mr. H. D. Rajah, the editor of "Young Liberator", has returned from Delhi today and in the course of a statement to the "Chronicle" states:—

I had been to Meerut in connection with the arrests. I interviewed Mr. Jhabwala and Mr. Dange. I also saw Messrs. Nimbkar, Joglekar, Mirajkar and Ghate. They told me they are happy and not very much perturbed. Their only concern was to have a very strong defence so that their innocence may be proved beyond doubt. They requested me to go to Bombay and do my best to prepare for their defence. From all appearances it seems that the case will be started from the 18th instant.

At the request of the local Seva Sangha the jail authorities have allowed two cooks to be specially engaged for preparing their food. But since the local Committee has not got sufficient resources, and since no other amount has been collected, for the present, the prisoners are having only the ordinary food which the jail authorities give. The total expenditure for a month for food alone is expected to be Rs. 900 and the local Seva Sangha is prepared to help in any way if the philanthropic public will contribute their mite.

Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar has sent a message that he would defend the accused at the Sessions or at a later stage when his presence is absolutely necessary. Meanwhile somebody must be employed for the defence work. Mr. Paramatma Sharan Vaish, the President of the local Seva Sangha, has promised every sort of assistance for those who will go to Meerut and work for this case.

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THE FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT

Strong Case made out by Propaganda Committee

WHAT KHADI MEANS TO PEASANTRY

—:o:—

The Hon. Secretary of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee has sent for publication the first "F. C. B." Propaganda Leaflet. He says:—

The F. C. B. Committee has under preparation a series of Propaganda Leaflets to popularise the Congress Programme of the Boycott of Foreign Cloth. These will be issued from time to time and will ordinarily be avaliable to the public through the Local Congress Committees. The first of such leaflet called the "Case for "F. C. B.", has just been despatched to all the Provincial Congress Committees. It is priced at only 3 pies per copy. We reproduce in full the leaflet referred to above:—

CASE FOR F. C. B.

With a view to help to win Swaraj, the Congress has called upon you to boycott all foreign cloth. The nation is waiting to see how you are going to respond to that call by acting in your own individual case and by carrying the message of the Congress to your neighbours and friends. Why any further hesitation or delay? The Congress asks you to make the smallest sacrifice and you must make it if you are earnest about Swaraj.

NATION LIVES IN VILLAGES.

Swaraj has little meaning for the hungry millions of India unless it spells at least economic freedom to them. The Indian nation lives in villages, not in towns:

Total Population	31 crores, 89 lakhs.
Town Population	3 crores, 24 lakhs.
Village Population	28 crores, 64 lakhs.

Thus 89.8 or nearly 90 p. c. of the people of India live in the villages.

INCOME PER DAY.

What is the economic condition of these 28 crores and 64 lakhs of your countrymen? What does an Indian earn per day and what are the daily incomes of the citizens of other countries Here are some figures:—

(Average Income per Head per Day.)

	Rs.	a.	p.
U. S. A.	3	0	0
Australia	2	4	0
Great Britain	2	1	4
Canada	1	10	8
India	0	1	7

But this average of 1 anna 7 pies per day is arrived at after including the comparatively huge incomes of the 3 crores and 24 lakhs of city dwellers.

If the city incomes are excluded and the average daily income per head of the rural population only is calculated, it will fall considerably below even 1 anna and 7 pies.

ANNUAL DRAIN OF 66 CRORES.

With the average daily income of its citizens as low as 1 anna and 7 pies, India is being drained every year to the extent of more than 66 crores of rupees in the shape of foreign cloth and yarn imported into the country. A good proportion of these imports is consumed by the 28 crores and 64 lakhs of India's village population.

During the last 10 years India's half-starved millions paid out in all 663 crores of rupees to the cotton manufacturers of Great Britain, Japan and other Countries:

Year.	Value of foreign cloth and yarn imported. (in lakhs of rupees)
1918—19	57,41
11919—20	56,12
1920—21	97,36
1921—22	54,67
1922—23	67,77
1923—24	64,79
1924—25	79,09
1925—26	62,20
1926—27	61,63
1927—28	61,92

WE CONSUME 13 YARDS PER HEAD.

It has been calculated, on the basis of figures of cloth produced in and imported into India during the last 29 years from 1899 to 1928 that the annual consumption of cloth in India is 12.86 yards. If we take the figures of the last ten years only, the average consumption has been 13.08, i.e., about 13 yards per head. On the other hand India has been able to pull on with less than even 9 yards per head, as in 1919-20 when the consumption was only 8.8 yards per head.

PROBLEM OF BOYCOTT.

Taking 13 yards as the normal consumption of cloth per head, let us see what the problem of the complete boycott of foreign cloth consists in. How much of these 13 yards comes from outside India During the last ten years India has been importing on an average about 33 p. c. of the total yardage of cloth consumed by it, i.e., 4 1/3 yards per head, The remaining 8 2/3 yards per head are produced in the country by mills and handlooms.

The problem of effecting a complete boycott of foreign cloth thus reduces itself to producing in India only 41/3 yards of cloth more per head per year.

HOW TO SOLVE IT.

At the above rate, the total extra cloth required for the nation will be 4 1/3 X 31,89 lakhs, i.e., about 138 crores of yards. Experts have calculated that an ordinary spinner can spin in 8 hours sufficient yarn of 10 counts (at an average of 350 yards per hour) to produce 1 yard of cloth. If he works 8 hours a day for 300 days in a year, he can produce 300 yard of cloth. We thus require only 46 lakhs of such spinners to produce all the yarn needed for 138 crores of yards of cloth. Out of 50 lakhs of charkhas in India, 40 lakhs are to-day idle. They have to be put in motion by finding the spinners. Is this an impossible task for a nation of nearly 32 crores?

WANTED THE WILL FOR IT.

All that it means is that if only 3 out of every 200 persons in India do such spinning the task is done! All that we lack is the will to attempt it.

It has been estimated that the number of rural workers in India who are practically unemployed for three months in a year will come to as much as 11 crores. If 1,84 lakhs of such unemployed rural workers (i.e., only 1 out of every 6 unemployed men) are engaged on spinning, we shall have, within the period of their enforced leisure, all the yarn we need for a complete boycott of foreign cloth. Spinning will yield them an income, on the lowest computation, of one anna per day. For the millions whose income otherwise averages to less than 1 anna 7 pies, this addition is a boon.

The nation—the workers and the general public—has only to will to carry out this programme and the end will be achieved earlier than one imagines.

OTHER SIDE'S TESTIMONY.

India has at one time achieved the ideal of being self-supporting in cloth. Talking of the pre-British period, Mr. W. H. Moreland writes thus in his "India at the death of Akbar":—

"Wherever a European penetrated inland, he found cloth being produced along his route, and it is reasonable to concluded that the organisation, of which the remains are still visible, was at this period in full operation and that All towns and most large village produced the bulk of the cloth woven in the locality."

DO YOUR DUTY.

The problem being thus reduced to simple and intelligible terms, you can contribute to the movement in all or any one of the following ways:—

(1) By using genuine Khadi in the place of foreign cloth.

(2) By making a pecuniary contribution to the movement.

(3) By doing sacrificial spinning regularly every day at least for half an hour.

"MUSLIM CORPORATOR HONOURED"

—:o:—

In our yesterday's issue we published the report of a function in which Mr. Muhammad Musa Kiledar, a newly-returned Corporator, was given an address by the Muslim Nagori Jamaat. The photo appearing below the report was that of Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Serang's. We publish below Mr. Kiledar's photo.

Mr. M. M. Kiledar who was given an address by the Muslim Nagori Jamat.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

—:o:—

MR. KHAITAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

ASIA RESENTS ANY IMPOSITION OF WILL BY EUROPE

The London Correspondent of the "Leader" writes:—

Mr. D. P. Khaitan who has just reached London from Geneva, attended the 43rd and 44th sessions of the governing body of the International Labour Organization there. This was the first occasion on which a non-official Indian had his opportunity of taking part in the deliberations of the governing body.

In an interesting talk Mr. Khaitan pointed out that without permanent representation on that body, it is not possible for any country to take an active part in the shaping of policies and the formulating of questions and decisions that are laid before the International Labour Conference. Furthermore, without representation on the governing body it is not possible, for a country to be represented on the various permanent committees and sub-committees that are appointed by the governing body and which committees and sub-committees investigate matters for the purpose of their being placed before the International Labour Conference through the governing body.

INDIA ONE OF THE FIRST TO RATIFY.

The 43rd and 44th sessions of the governing body turned out to be of momentous importance. They were attended by no less than four Ministers of Labour, representing the Great Powers, to discuss the question of the revision of the Washington hours' convention. India was one of the first countries to ratify and apply the same, but the number of other ratifications has been very small, being only 13 out of 52, and out of these 13, four are conditional upon Great Britain's ratification. Great Britain has not ratified it and refuses to do so until it revised or modified so as to bring it into greater conformity with the conditions actually prevailing in Great Britain. It was openly stated at the meeting that other countries were taking shelter behind Great Britain. So far as India is concerned, it is of the utmost importance to it, in order to meet industrial competition, that as many other countries as possible, should ratify and apply that convention, Sir Atul Chatterjee, and Mr. Khaitan, consequently, were eager to find out a way whereby Great Britain could no longer hold back and would thus lead the way to other countries ratifying that Convention.

DISSATISFACTION AT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

The British Workers' representative, Mr. Poulton, criticised the British Convention for not having ratified the Convention and for taking nine years and five months to find out ambiguities in the convention where none existed.

The French workers' representative, Mr. Jouhaux, was very strong in his criticism of the British Government and the representatives of various governments too expressed their dissatisfactions at Great Britain's attitude. The workers and the representatives of various Governments accordingly combined to reject all proposals to bring about a revision of the convention.

Another important question that came up for consideration was to settle the agenda of the 1930 Conference.

MULTIPLYING CONVENTIONS.

Mr. Khaitan's impression of the International Labour Conference was that, while the International Labour Conference was multiplying conventions, and the International Labour Office was extending its activities in various directions, the International Labour Organization was not enhancing its influence in the development of uniform social legislation in the various countries of the world. This is obvious from the fact that, out of a possible 6,350 ratifications only 341 have been secured, and of these a considerable number is in respect of more or less unimportant Conventions. It, therefor ewas of prime importance that the International Labour Office should take stock of its position and bring its influence to bear on the States Members to ratify as many Conventions as possible, making social legislation more uniform in character and in conformity with Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference. On the other hand, if fresh subjects are put on the agenda every year, and Conventions or recommendations are passed in respect thereof, the states members do not even get sufficient time to consider the numerous matters, and consequently the fewness of ratifications of existing conventions gives an insentive to the states members to treat lightly conventions that are adopted. The position was considered by the governing body, and it was decided not to place an yfresh subjects on the agenda of the 1930 Conference. This was opposed by the workers group, but was supported by the employers' group as a whole and a large number of the governments.

The report of the representatives of the governing body on the managing committee of the International Management Institute was considered. It is an example of the ways in which sometimes the International Labour Organization diverts its energies to questions that do not specially appertain to labour or do not interests or benefit the majority of the Members of the International Labour Organization.

CONDITIONS IN FAR EAST.

The director's report included a chapter dealing with his impressions as the result of his visit to the Far East. He visited China, Japan, French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies. The most important part of it was that dealing with his tour in China. It appeared that the Government in China placed importance on the advice that the International Labour Office could give on questions relating to social legislation and the improvement of the conditions of workers. The International Labour Office stressed its importance from the point of view that, as Asia was making progress industrially, it was necessary to remain correctly informed of the conditions in China.

Accordingly the Government body decided to set up a correspondence office in China.

REPRESENTATION OF ASIA.

Mr. Khaitan's view on the question as to how the work of the International Labour Office could be rendered more useful was the desirability of maintaining friendly co-operation between the International Labour Office and the overseas countries. The question of distance by itself offers a great difficulty. While the Asiatic countries are prepared to receive friendly advice from the more advanced countries in Europe, they now resent an imposition of will by Europe on them. It is, therefore, necessary that the representation of Asiatic countries in all branches of the International Labour Organization should be made of a more extensive character, in order that representatives of the Asiatic countries may have a greater share in the shaping of matters from the very beginning. It is thus necessary that a larger number of Asiatics should be employed on the staff of the International Labour Office and permanent representation should be given to non-officials of the Asiatic countries on the Governing Body and permanent committees.

Mr. Khaitan, who acted as substitute delegate for Mr. Gemill, of South Africa, represented the employers of the British overseas dominions, the workers not being, on his occasion, represented. There can be no doubt that the presence of Indian delegates, with experience and a sense of responsibility, operates to the advantage of India in particular and towards the establishment of a better international understanding and appreciation of the special value of the contribution of the East.

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RANDOM JOTTINGS ON FOREIGN TOPICS

—:o:—

Weekly Letter by Mr. Arthur Field

LONDON, March 14.

INFLUENZA ACTIVE.

The silence of the writer for some weeks has been probably explained by the readers of these columns in the obvious manner: "Probably he has caught the Flu". That is the current explanation of every absence from a political meeting, banquet, funeral or job of any sort. Employers require a Medical certificate; constituents have been known to waive this formality.

There have been this year many deaths from the scourge, and in some towns and cities the mortality has been prolonged practically until all the eligible victims have been disposed of. India's terrible war record of millions of influenza deaths aroused here wonder, and, it is some comfort to say, a degree of horror. A frequent ccomment heard was: "Influenza is the technical name; but it could probably be spelt 'starvation". For influenza, in these more favoured isles, where (despite some cruelly inconsistent exceptions to the rule) the masses are now fairly well nourished, is seldom a fatal disease. Is there a connection between the high unemployment of to-day and the fatal nature of the present epidemic. The technical explanation regards the bactoriological conditions as the cause, coupled with the severe climatic fluctuations.

All this inspiring pabulum was mine when the bacillus invaded my poor frame and promptly laid me low. But it was not half a bad sort of bacillus, as bacilli go. I am not dead, and I am recovering in an indecisive and halting sort of way. So uncertainly and waveringly, that my column may again be interrupted owing to pressing engagements with medicine bottles and "slop" dishes.

EAST AFRICAN INDIAN CHALLENGE.

There has arrived in London Mr. Isher Dass, of Nairobi, Mombasa and Kenia,—who was honorary Secretary of the Indian Association of Nairobi up to February, when departed to negotiate for an opening to enter the British Parliament. He was the recipient of a warm testimonial from that association on his departure. He has impressed everyone by his manner and abilities, as well as by his manifest sincerity and resolution. It is therefore not entirely a matter of surprise that he has been approached by groups of Anti-Imperialists in several constituencies, their proposition being that he shall run, not as the representative of any party whatever, but as an Independent anti-imperialist. Mr. Dass will probably make his selection in the next few days, after which the period for the conduct of his campaign will be brief and full of action.

For the General Election will be held, it is understood, in the month of May, and that month starts in seven weeks' time. The Easter holiday will hardly be restful one for politicians this year.

ONE OF MR. DASS' FEATS.

The Indian Press will probably have reported that the Indian population of Mombasa distinguished itself by a sort of strike against the powers that be. Indian members of the municipality refused to sit on the Interim Board or to stand for the Permanent Council. This was by way of the protest against the Government's nominating the European representative with the result of putting the Indians in the minority.

Government then decided to include in the official councillers are Indian member, thus leaving eight unofficial European seats and eight unofficial Indian seats. Mr. Malik of Nairebi induced the Mombasa Indians to accept the offer, and the polling day for the elections was fixed. On the morning of the poll. Mr. Isher Dass (Secretary of the Nairobi Indian Association) Mr. Acharia (President) and Mr. B. S. Varna arrived, and at once called a mass meeting of the Indian population. They urged them not to appoint representatives until the Hilton—Young Report should have been published. A majority confirmed this policy, and, what is more, no Indian elector went to the poll that day. The Indian local organ has soundly rebuked the mass meeting for its decision; but Mr. Dass and his colleagues have shown themselves men of strength and character, and have scored a considerable success.

INDIAN SUPPORT.

While not coming forward as a candidate for the Indian Association in Nairobi, Mr. Dass is being treated with all the sympathetic approbation that would be accorded by them to a candidate financed by them. That, however, leaves the financial responsibility largely on Mr. Dass himself. The Communist Party, recognising the man as a sincere fighter for colonial freedom, will accord him some assistance, without desiring him to run as a Communist. The League Against Imperialism is impressed by Mr. Dass, but cannot support, run or finance parliamentary candidates, being a non-parliament—arian body (leaving party politics to the Labour party). In the final issue, this is going to mean the exhaustion of Mr. Isher Dass' personal resources; and the question again forces itself upon me: Why are the leaders and pathiots of India so callous to the sacrifices and struggies of their champions and henchmen abroad.

If these words should rouse some sense of responsibility in Indian minds, I would say here that conations to Mr. Isher Dass' election fund may be forwarded to the writer, Arthur Field, 28 Ilminster Gardens, Battersea, London, S. W. 11, who is acting as Mr. Dass' private Secretary for the period of the contest. The idle excuse that the money will treach England in time for the election cannot salve the conscience of the defaulters. for the debts and commitments will survive the fight and can be regulated after.

HILTON-YOUNG REPORT.

The debate on the Hilton-Young report in the House of Lords yesterday was a poor acair. Lord Olivier put up a window-dressing resolution for the Labour party, but withdrew it on large Plymouth assuring the house that the Government did not intend to act on the Report on East and Central Africa until the people of Britain and the communities of East Africa had been given the opportunity of discussion and recommendation. It is reported that no legislation relative to any change in E. African constitution can be expected during the present Parliament. Sir Samuel Wilson, who has already been to West-Africa, has obtained the views of these on the spot with regard to the recommendations of the Report. Then he will report to Mr. Amery and to any successor in the Colonial Office. The Report has already been considered in Grand Committee and the Government of India has been consulted.

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S/61

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

—:o:—

SOME GRATIFYING RESULTS.

The thirty-second annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd. was held on Thursday Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, presiding.

The chairman in moving for adoption the Directors' report and audited account for the year ending 28th February 1929 which have already been published in these columns said:—

I propose with your permission to adopt the usual course and ask you to take the Report and Accounts as read. The figures therein given tell such a plain tale of solid progress that comment upon them seems almost superfluous. I propose only to remark on a few points which seem of special interest.

In the first place new Policies were issued for Rs. 1,27,00,000 that is an increase of nearly Rs. 11,00,000 over the amount in the year previous and slightly more than the increase then recorded. It is not the aim of the Company to write a huge increase of business regardless of cost and the increase recorded together with a reduction in our expense ratio is all the more gratifying and shows that the business has been conducted at a reasonable cost in the best interests of all concerned.

The total unmber of policies in force has increased to 50,711 assuring the sum of Rs. 9,41,72,000 including bonus additions.

Claims by death amounted to Rs. 8,41,000 being only Rs. 43,000 in excess of the previous year. We pride ourselves on prompt payment of claims and have received numerous letters of appreciation testifying to this fact and to the help claimants have received in settling claims.

Endowment Assurances paid on survivance increased by Rs. 2,68,000 and amounted with Bonus additions to Rs. 20,26,000. This large amount calls for no regrets. It is a function of an Assurance Company to pay claims and when claims have arisen in respect of policies which have matured in the lifetime of the assured the larger their number the stronger indication they afford of the popularity of the office and the adequacy wth which it fulfils its obligations.

The Life Assurance Fund has increased by over Rs. 18,00,000 and with the Reserve Funds now amounts to Rs. 3,15,46,000 Our total Assets are Rs. 3,34,45,000.

You will doubtless have noticed some of the improvements we have lately made to our Head Office Premises. They include amongst other things the building of a large strong room, marble floorings and the remodelling of this room to a design which is not only attarctive but also unique. If any Shareholder would like to go over our premises we shall be very pleased for him to do so.

At the Annual Meeting of Policyholders held a week ago I was re-elected a Director on their behalf. Mr. Rose who has for many years been a Shareholders' Director was then elected a Director on behalf of the Policyholders. We appreciate this renewal and oppresscion of their confidence.

The report was adopted, dividend as recommended by the directors was approved, Mr. F. E. Francis was re-elected director for the ensuing year and Messrs. Batliboi, and Purohit were re-elected auditors.

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1, each extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2 for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chittoor District, S. India.

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NO complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's.

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U. S. AND NAVAL DISARAMMENT

—:o:—

MR. GIBSON AND PRESIDENT HOOVER CONFER

LONDON, April 10.

New York.—Following the recent statement of President Hoover that the problem of naval disarmament was to reach an agreement upon the strength of fighting vessels and their classification into specific categories which has been interpreted to mean abandonment of the Coolidge policy basing disarmament on the total tonnage it is understood Mr. Hugh Gibson who is "en route" to the Preparatory Commission at Geneva with Admiral Hilary Jones has very definite instructions regarding Government's wishes and, possibly, all new plan for determining the specific categories of the fighting craft.

Mr. Gibson before he sailed was the guest at White House for over a week, and discussed the whole of the Armament question in minutes details with President Hoover and Mr. Stimson. The latter has just arrived from Manila to take over the State Department. There is a consensus of opinion that Government has not receded from its standpoint at Geneva, but it is thought that President Hoover may have brought to White House some new idea or solution which will satisfy the requirements of Great Britain and the United States—Reuter.

OPENING OF THE NEW STATION BUILDING AT MIRAJ

Miraj is a very important junction station on the Poona-Bangalore line of the M. and S. M. Railway. With the addition of two branch lines one from Kolhapur and the other from Sangli, the Miraj and inconvenient. It was a very difficult Yard had proved to be very inadequate job to form, receive and dispatch trains. In order to remove this trouble the M. and S. M. Railway decided to completely remodel the Station. The work was a big one, costing about 18 lacs of Rupees and was entrusted to Messrs. Ranade Brothers, of Poona. The work consisted of four parts:—(1) Loco yard and New Engine Sher, ((2) Goods yard and New Goods Shed (3) Staff quarters. (4) Traffic yard and New Station Building.

The ceremony of the opening of the New Station Building was performed by the Agent of the M. and S. M. Railway Company on Monday the 8th April, 1929. The Agent arrived on the old platform exactly at 8 p.m. accompanied by the General Traffic Manager, Deputy Chief Engineer, Chief, Electrical Engineer and was received by the Resident Engineer Mr. S. Subramaniam and Contractors Messrs. Ranade Brothers. The Station Building was gaily decorated with buntings and flower-pots.

Mr. D. H. Ranade welcomed the Agent and other guests on behalf of the Contractors and made a short speech giving an idea of the magnitude of the work. He concluded with a request to the Agent to open the New Station Building.

The Agent, in declaring the New Station open showed how the M. and S.M. Railway Company was endeavouring to give every convenience and comfort to the public by undertaking such large works. He also eulogised the excellent and expeditious work done by the contractors Messrs. Ranade Brothers and unlocked the main gate with a silver key. The guests were garlanded and group photo was taken. With light refreshments the ceremony was terminated.

MRS. SHARDA MEHTA'S THANKS

Mrs. Sharda Mehta writes:—

Please allow me to thank very sincerely my voters who helped me to succeed in the recent elections to the Senate from the Registered Graduates' constituency.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

tical segregation, that is resented by the great native population of South Africa and deprecated by thinking white men.....General Smuts has been accused by Ministers of seeking to "submerge South Africa in a Kaffir Ocean".

HERTZOG—THE EMPIRE BREAKER.

This British monthly does not hide from its readers its knowledge of the patent fact that General Hertzog the investerate opponent of native rights will ultimately prove to be "the arch-breaker of the Empire". It says:

"As our readers are aware we have never entertained any illusions concerning General Hertzog's ill-will towards the British 5mpire or doubted his desire to break it up. But we had hitherto supposed that his separatism was animated by some perverted form of local patriotism". His latest manoeuvre indicates, however, that he is nothing but a party politician of that debased type which will sacrifice every national interest in order to pick up a few extra votes. Happily such men are rarely good judges of public opinion, and it is permissible to hope that there is sufficient commonsense in the Electorate to whom he is appealing, to realise that the cry of White Vs. Black is to play the game of the enemies of both, whether in Moscow or elsewhere".

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

—:o:—

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

With effect from 16th November 1928, vice Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., First Grade Judge, retired.—

The Hon. Mr. Justice W. T. W. Baker, I.C.S., to be First Grade Judge, and to continue to officiate as High Court Judge, Bombay.

With effect from 2nd January 1929, vice the Honourable Mr. Justice W. T. W. Baker, I.C.S., confirmed as High Court Judge.—

Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., to be Fist Grade Judge, and to continue to officiate as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

With effect from 20th January 1929, vice Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S. confirmed as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.—

The Hon. Mr. Justice S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., to be First Grade Judge, and to continue to officiate as High Court Judge, Bombay.

Hon. Mr. Justice S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., relinquished and assumed charge of his office as officiating Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 15th March 1929.

Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. Madgavkar, I.C.S., relinquished charge of his office as Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 18th March 1929 in the forenoon.

Mr. C. N. Millard to act as Political Agent, Surgana, vice Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. T. S. Downie, Secretary, and Traffic Manager, Karachi Port Trust, to act as Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, vice Mr. J. B. S. Thubron.

Mr. J. B. S. Thubron, C.I.E., Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, is granted leave from the 18th April 1929.

The following appointments are made vice Mr. R. S. Dadachanji whose services have been placed at the disposal of the High Court, Bombay.

Mr. M. D. Lalkaka, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

Mr. V. G. Deshpande LL.B., to officiate as temporary Additional Judge, Court of Small Causes Bombay, vice Mr. M. D. Lalkaka.

Mr. J. C. Curry, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

The Governor has created a temporary appointment of Joint Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gujarat, outside the Indian Agricultural Service, for the period from 20th June 1928 to 31st December 1928 and appointed Mr. B. S. Patel to hold it; and made the following appointments:—

Mr. V. G. Gokhale, Deputy Director of Agriculture Konkan, to continue to act as Professor of Agriculture, Agriculture College, Poona, vice Mr. B. S. Patel.

Mr. C. S. Patel, Cotton Superintendent Surat, to continue to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, vice Mr. V. G. Gokhale till relieved by Mr. V. V. Gadgil.

Mr. G. P. Pathak to act as Cotton Superintenent, Surat, vice Mr. C. S. Patel.

Mr. V. V. Gadgil, Acting Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Deccan Canals, to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, vice Mr. C. S. Patel, reverting as Cotton Superintendent, Surat.

Mr. G. P. Patil, Distrit Agricultural Overseer, Satara, to act as Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Deccan Canals, vice Mr. V. V. Gadgil.

Mr. R. D. Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Development Department, Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division and Land Manager, Development Department, is granted leave up to 3rd November next.

Captain E. D. Holder, Adjutant, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, is granted combined leave ex-India from the 14th March to the 12th November 1929.

Lieutenant C. L. Moule, The Royal Ulster Rifles, vacated his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay on 31st March 1929.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, to be on special duty in the General, Educational and Marine Departments with effect from the 28th February 1929 to the 12th March 1929.

Dr. K. B. Lele, M.C.P.S. has been appointed, temporarily as Medical Officer in charge Dispensary, Hubli, with effect from 14th March 1929.

Mr. D. A. Vaz, has been placed on general duty at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of 16th March 1929.

Mrs. D. J. R. Dadabhoy to be Honorary Surgeon at the Cama and Albless Hospitals Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon C. M. E. Warner, to be Officiating Civil Surgeon, Mahabaleshwar, pending relief by Major D. C. Scott.

On return from leave, Mr. Nuggihalli Narasim Ayyangar, is appointed Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings).

On relief by Mr. Ayyangar, Mr. C. E. Aitken, appointed Executive Engineer, Poona Division, Mr. H. E. Wilkinson, reverting as Assistant Engineer.

The combined leave granted to Mr. F. W. Wilson, M.B.E., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Electrical Engineer, has been extended by the High Commissioner for India by two months on half average pay on medical certificate.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY APRIL 12 1929

AFGHANISTAN THROUGH RUSSIAN EYES.

—:o:—

Forces That Conspired to Bring About the Present Trouble

M. Raskalnikov, who was formerly Soviet representative in Afghanistan, writes in the Labour Monthly :—

Afghanitan is a country with a considerable historical past. Its small connection with the economy of the world, its centuries of artificial isolation, have preserved in Afghanistan quite a number of antiquated forms of feudal rule. The remnants of feudalism which may be found in abundance in China, India, Persia and a number of other Eastern countries have been preserved in Afghanistan in their original undisturbed form. The entire economy of the country is based on agriculture, in which again feudal property is predominant. Enormous masses of the population have not yet settled down to a regular tilling of the soil but carry on a nomadic pasturage. Every year at the beginning of spring tens and hundreds of thousands of herdsmen wander with their flocks and herds, their families, and their entire scanty possessions to the blooming mountain pastures (enconutering on the way all sorts of obstacles and not infrequently warring against the settled peasant population), to return in the autumn to the lower-lying winter encampments. In the system of Afghan economy, the few and thinly populated towns play no important role. Despite the wealth of natural treasure concealed in the mountains of the Hindukush mining is insufficiently developed.. The industrial output concentrated at Kabul, is yet in its infancy.

This backwardness in the development of productive forces determines the class structure of the country. The overwhelming majority of the population consists of peasants (engaged in agriculture pasturage, and cattle breeding). The peasantry lives in the utmost poverty, is subjected to spoliation and coercion on the part of the landowners suffers under the incompetency of the officials, and has to wrest from nature every hand's breadth of tillable soil.

The political power lies in the hands of the land-owners, the so-called 'sirdars'. The ruling class is connected with the mass of peasant population only by means of the individual links in the long feudal bureaucratic chain.

Under the condition of this patriarchal manner of living. The heads of the clans and the elders represent the organised authorities.

THE VOICE OF THE BAZAR.

In contradistinction to China, India and Persia where there is a pronounced national bourgeoisie, there is practically no middle class at all in Afghanistan. Not only can there naturally be no question of an industrial bourgeoisie, seeing that the few existing factories are in the hands of the State but even the commercial bourgeoisie is still at an embryo stage. The entire foreign trade which is mainly carried on via India is (with negligible exceptions) in the hands of Indian merchants. At the Same time it is possible in Afghanistan to observe the interesting process of a dovetailing of landed property and commercial capital. Many landowners invest their land revenues in commercial enterprises and employ the profits gained thereby in extending their landed property. While in Persia the voice of the bazaar exercises a considerable influence upon the policy of the Government the small element of the Afghan commercial bourgeoisie possesses absolutely no political significance. The small number of Industrial workers have not yet begun to feel themselves a special class and are thus altogether un-organised. They figure just as little in the political arena as do the artisans who are dispersed all over the country. The Islamic clergy, on the other hand, have since grown used to exercising an important political influence, amounting in the main to a pronounced support of reaction.

In the past, when the cruel and despotic Abdur Achman or the sensual Habibullah still sat upon the Afghan throne all proceeded on the lines of a well ordered feudal State. The great sirdars guided the destinies of the country, peasants sowed and reaped beneath the sweat of their brows and paid the onerous taxes. From time to time the Government sent punitive expeditions to reconquer the independent tribes of Kafiristan or of the more distant Badachshan.

THE COMING OF AMANULLAH.

In 1919 there was a palace revolt in Afghanistan. One February morning Habibullah, who had been hunting in the surroundings of Jalalabad, was found to have been murdered.

What were the reasons for the overthrow of Habibullah ? He had failed to take into condsideration the changes and developments which the world war and the October revolution had brought about in the international position of Afghanistan. He continued to bow to the Viceroy of India. In the meantime however, the war had weakened the authority of Great Britain, and the October revolution changed fundamentally the proportion of power inthe countries immediately adjoining Afghanistan Up to the October revolution Agfghanistan was in the toils of the two imperialist allies, Great Britain and Russia, which could at any moment suppress any Afghan attempt at national emancipation. After the October revolutuion the Soviet Union was practically at war with Great Britain. Habibullah did not understand how to exploit these international differencein favour of the national interests of his country, and for his in competency he paid with his life. The rise of the revolutionary movement in India which set in in 1919 stimulated the activity of the Young Afghan Nationalists, who brought about a palace revolt. The Young Afghan party then placed upon the throne the third son of the late monarch, Amanullah Khan, who was proclaimed Amir in defiance of the prior claims of his two elder brothers. At the same time, the brotherof the murdered Habibullah NasrullahKhan, laid claim to the throne. A civil war ensued, but did not last very long since troops of Amanullah, supported by the peasant population, soon gained the upper hand : Nasrullah was taken prisoner and shortly afterwards executed.

This civil war created a marked line of demarcation between the adherents of the old feudal conditions and the champions of a reconstruction of Afghanistan. The pious and reactionary pan-Islamic leaders rallied round them all the conservative elements from the feudal landowners to the Islamic priests. The progressively minded Amanullah relied on the peasant masses, on the army and on the organised Young Afghans, who were for the greater part descended from the more progressive of the small landowners.

The programme of the Young Agfghans contained the claim to the independence of Afghanistan as regards foreign politics besides social reforms in the country itself.

TELEGRAM TO LENIN.

The first step of the new government was the declaration of the independence of Afghanistan. But Amanullah was quite aware of the fact that such a declaration alone would not suffice. The country's independence had to be fought for. A small but fanatical Afghan army invaded the Frontiers of British India in the spring of 1919. Naturally the fight was unequal since Great Britain was furnished with all up to-date inplements of war. The Afghan troops had to retire across the frontier and for a time even to leave the town of Hosta in British hands. But the internal position of India was very critical, for seventy million Indian Muslims openly sympathised with the Afghans and were inspired with such revolutionary zeal that the British could not profit by their victory. They saw themselves forced speedily to make peace and with heavy hearts formally to recognise the independence of Afghanistan.

Simultaneously with his declaration of war of Great Britain, Amanullah sent Lenin a telegram with the suggestion of an initiation of diplomatic relations. Soviet Russia most readily acceded to this proposal and was thus the first Power to recognise the newly-gained independence of the young State.

The entire activity of Amanullah in regard to foreign politics was neither more nor less than an epoch of enlightened absolutism under the specific conditions of a backward Oriental country.'

CRUSADE AGAINST FEUDAL SYSTEM.

In the course of the past ten years the Young Afghans under Amanullah's leadership effectedsome great reforms, which covered various fields of activity ; (1) Creation of a native State industry (arsenals for the supply of the army cement works, etc.); (2) Enhancement of the cultural level of the country (development of the school system delegationt-cachers to study abroad institution of female schools, etc.); (3) Reorganisation of the army ; and (4) emancipation of women (abolition of yashmaks, creation of women's organisations, etc.)

These reforms were of progressive significance for Afghanistan, guiding the country in the direction of bourgeois development. The tragedy of Amanullah's case lay in the fact that he undertook bourgeois reforms without the existence of any national bourgeoisie in the country.

By his crusade against the feudal system and his exclusion of the clergy from political power, Amanullah naturally incited these classes against his reforms. The difficulty lay in the fact that he needed a firm class basis for his fight against feudalism and the Islamic clergy.

THE ORGANIC FAULT OF AMANULLAH'S REFORMS.

The organic fault of all the reforms of Amanullah lay in the fact, that they were devoid of an economic basis. These reforms, in themselves highly progressive, were extremely superficial and entailed no real advantages to the Afghan peasants.

But at the same time the reforms occasioned a tremendous outlay. The peasants, who had already plenty of taxes to pay, had to part with their last rupees to pay for these expensive reforms. Taxation increased. Thus the tax due on asses rose by 400 per cent in the course of ten years. Amanullah's chief mistake lay in the circumstance that he opposed feudalism without effecting any comprehensive land reform.

Amanullah could easily have had the entire peasant population behind him if he had taken the land from the feudal lords and given it to the peasants or if he had decreased the tax pressure on the peasantry by increasing that on the landowners.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG PEASANTS.

Under the given circumstances the increased tax pressure caused the greatest dissatisfaction among the peasants a fact the reactionary elements immediately turned to account.

The oppositional tendencies developing by reason of this peuperisation were exploited by the Afghan reactionaries for their own ends. Naturaly it was not the entire peasantry that opposed Amanullah. The bulk of the peasant population observed an expectant neutrality, a section thereof rallied round the King. The fact remains, however, that the peasants of Kugistan and the Shinvari tribe rose in arms against Amanullah.

As an Oriental reformer, Amanullah has not infrequently been compared with Kemal Pasha. The latter, however was in a very much better position, since he effected his reforms in a less backward country. Therefore, based on the Turkish national bourgeoisie, he succeeded in destroying the Caliphate, separating the church from the State, and breaking the back of the clergy.

For lack of a firm social basis, Amanullah was not in a position to attack the clergy and religion with such determination. He went more cautiously to work, restricted himself to half measures, left the Shariat untouched and merely renovated and cleaned it a bit. Such an ambiguous position could not be without serious dangers.

The complicated national conditions in Afghanistan added to the complexity of the class struggle. There are in the country numerous tribes which are constantly at variance. thus the tribes of Shinvari and Mangal which have had a feud between them forcenturies. Such differences have often been exploited by the Government.

The feeling of State citizenship is not very pronounced in Afghanistan. Each citizen is in the first place a member of a tribe and only in the second place an Afghan. Amanullah's policy of centralisation aroused resistance not only on the part of the feudal landowners but also of entire tribes. His propaganda for national independence was highly comprehensible to the young Afghan officers and sutdents of the Kabul Academy, but failed to awaken an echo in the mind of the Nomad tribes.

Amanullah has not yet abandoned the fight. If he regains his authority he will be obliged to broaden his social basis, to rely on the peasants to effect a land reform, to lessen the taxation of the peasants and to carry on the fight against the feudal lords and the priests with greater determination than hitherto.

BOMBAY "COTTON KING" DEAD

Sheth Shivnarayan Nemani, the "Cotton King" of Bombay who died on Monday last due to heart failure.

OFFICIAL DESCRIPTION OF MONROE DOCTRINE

—:o:—

A VOLUNTARY PLEDGE

The following is an excerpt from the report submitted by the Foreign Relations Committee on the Monroe Doctine at the time of the signing of the Kellogg Treaty.

"The Committee reports the treaty with the understanding that the right of self-defence is in no way curtailed or impaired by the terms or conditions of the treaty. Each nation is free at all times and regardless of the treaty provisions to defend itself, and is the sole judge of what constitutes the right of self-defence and the necessity and extent of the same.

"The United States regards the Monroe Doctrine as a part of its national security and defence. Under the right of self-defence allowed by the treaty must necessarily be included the right to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, which is a part of our system of national defence.

"Bearing upon this question and as to the true interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine as it has always been maintained and interpreted by the United States, we incorporate the following :—

"We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of the hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. It is impossible that the Alied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness.'—(President Monroe's message December 2, 1823.)

" 'The doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and is essentiall to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinct form of government.'—(Message from President Cleveland, December 17, 1895).

" 'The doctrine is not international law, but it rests upon the right of self-protection, and that right is recognised by international law. The right is the necessary corollary of independent sovereignty.

" 'It is well understood that the exercise of the right of self-protection may, and frequently does, extend in its effect beyond the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of the State exercising it. Since the Monroe Doctrine is a declaration based upon this nation's right of self-protection, it cannot be transmuted into a joint or common declaration by an American State or any number of them.

"It is to be observed that in reference to the South American Governments, as in all other respects, the international right upon which the declaration expressly rests is not sentiment or sympathy, or a claim to dictate what kind of government any other country shall have, but the safety of the United States.

" 'It is because the new governments cannot be overthrown by the Allied powers without endangering our peace and happiness, that the United States cannot behold such interposition in any form with indifference' (Hon. Elihu Root, July, 1914.)

" 'There are now three fundamental principles which characterise the policy of President Monroe as it was and as it is.

" 'First, the Monroe Doctrine was a statement of policy originated and maintained by the reason of self-interest not of altruism.

" 'Second, it was justifiable by reason of right of self-defence (which is a recognised principle of international law.)

" 'Third, it called no new rights into being. Therefore, whenever it oversteps the principle of self-defence, reasonably interpreted, the right disappears and the policy is questionable because it then violates the rights of others. ..... The Monroe Doctrine is based upon the right of self-defence. This is the first law of nations as of individuals.'—(Professor Theodore Woolsey, June 1914.)

"The committee further understands the treaty does not provide sanctions, express or implied. Should any signatory to the treaty or any nations adhering to the treaty violate the terms of the same, there is no obligation or commitment, express or implied, upon the part of any of the other signers of the treaty to engage in punitive or coercive measures as against the nation violating the treaty. The effect of the violation of the treaty is to relieve the other signers of the treaty from any obligation under it with the nation thus violating the same.

"In other words, the treaty does not, either expressly or impliedly, contemplate the use of force or coercive measures for its enforcement as against any nation violating it. It is a voluntary pledge upon the part of each nation that it will not have recourse to war except in self-defence, and that it will not seek settlement cept through pacific means. And if a nation sees proper to disregard the of its international controversies extreaty and violate the same, the effect of such action is to take it from under the benefits of the treaty and to relieve the other nations from any treaty relationship with the said power.

"This treaty in no respect changes or qualifies our present position or relation to any pact or treaty existing between other nations or governments.

"This report is made solely for the purpose of putting upon record what your committee understands to be the true interpretation of the treaty, and not in any sense for the purpose or with the design of modifying or changing the treaty in any way or effectuating a reservation or reservations to the same."

MRS. NAIDU TO VISIT HOLLYWOOD

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Tribute to American hospitality.

(The following extracts from Sarojini Devi's letter from America will be read with interest.)

"This morning on my journey back from Minnesota the 'Land of blue waters' to Illinois the land of great lakes, I was reading a famous and profoundly fascinating story of Jewis psychology by Ludwig Lewisopu and I chanced upon a very significant passage about you which I have copied out and am enclosing in the letter. Curiously enough only last night at the request of the people of . . . I addressed a large and eager audience on the Gospel of the Mystic Spinner and the 'home weaving, the home speech and the home thought' to which the Jewish novelist has so beautifully alluded in his book "The Island Within" . . . . and how significant, how symbolic is his saying that coincides with your conviction that only through the fellowship of the weak can the strong be saved from the sins of their strength.'

VISIT TO HOLLYWOOD.

"Since I wrote to you several weeks ago from the great town of Cincinnati I have been almost incredibly occupied in travelling, speaking, meeting thousands of new people, giving and receiving. The first stge of my tour is now finished. It included all the important centres of the Eastern states and beautiful Canada with its snow-bound landscapes and warm-hearted citizens. It included also what is called the 'middle west.' I am now about to set out on the second stage of my travels journeying across the breadth of the Continent through the wheat districts and the mining districts over the Rockies to the magic land of California where I shall behold the waters of the Blue Pacific through the Golden Gate. . . . My experience and adventures in California will not I promise you exclude the exciting mysteries of Hollywood and its galaxy of dazzling stars!

"From the coast I travel back into the interior towards Texas through the desert of Arizona pausing a day to marvel at the Grand Canyon. Then I go to Florida and the other Southern states ending at Washington the capital where the fictitious Peace Pact has just been signed—the pact that holds a fictitious signature for India, for all vicarious pledges and commitments are fictitious! After the Southern states are finished I return to my beloved New York for a few days before visiting the Northern states and revisiting Canada. When by the time I cross the . . . spring will already have forestalled me. You see I am literally a wandering singer, with a spirit in my feet as Shelley said. . . . Everywhere I go I find increasing welcome and increasing response . . . and the winged wind goes forth for the sake and in the name of India.

MRS. NAIDU HOMESICK.

"I am waiting for authentic news of the Congress and All-Parties' decisions. No news or very disjointed news comes to America through the cables. Very little news has come through about the December Conferences. But I had a happy wire from my Padmaja saying 'Congress great success.' In a week or so the belated newspapers from India would reach us. Meanwhile I am torn between rejoicing and suspense. And I am—may I confess it—horribly and shamelessly homesick for my own land and my own people. . . . for in the lovely words of Khalil Gibran the Syrian poet in his great book "The Prophet," we cannot rise higher than their hope nor fall lotwer than their despair and wherever I am I must share both the height of their hope and the depth of their despair.

"I was so relieved of half my gnawing everpresent anxiety about Padmaja when I found she was well enough or at least eager enough to attend the Congress. . . . After her long lonely seclusion in a far off sanatorium she longed for and needed the breath and tumult of crowds again. Sometimes there is more healing in the 'common touch' of multitudes than in the sanctuaries of the Most High. . . .

"The epic and the epitaph are both implicit and inevitable. "A Chacun son finí"—as the French writer said. . . . But if I do not retire to rest I shall have no epic at all but only a speedy epitaph for myself. So good night. I am always the wanderer of the steadfast heart."—"Young India."

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS

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In the course of his communication, the special correspondent of "Bande Mataram" writes from Peshawar:—I interviewed an Afghan who is a great diplomatic figure in the Afghan circles here. He has told me that Amanullah is bound to succeed, the only hitch in his way being the uncertain activities of General Nadir Khan.

Tajwar Nijabadadi is starting a monthly magazine entitled "Adabi Dunya" (The Literary World) which will make its appearance sometime this month. The aim of the magazine is to popularise Urdu by making it as simple as possible, to prepare an Urdu grammar on modern lines and to make the Urdu poetry a living thing by pruning it of its unnatural elements. The controlling policy will remain in the hands of Sir Abdul Qadir of Lahore.—("Hamdard").

Amir Abdullah has set apart one lakh of acres of land for the benefit of those Mussalmans who want to emigrate from Tripoli. For three years this land will not be subject to any land-tax. It will be irrigated by the Government.—("Hamdard").

The Jewish papers state that some wealthy Egyptians are taking steps to build first-class hotels in . Palestine.—("Hamdard").

The Egyptian Government has sent Rs. 5.000 towards the Masjid-e-Aqsa Fund. The Mussalmans of Palestine have greatly appreciated this gift.—("Hamdard").

Maulana Muhammad Ali writes in "Hamdard":—"Now this (i.e. the Muslim) League is finished. In the same way the Nehru Report and the Congress are also finished. Those people who entertain any doubts about it, can peruse the proceedings of the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Sikh League. Probably Pandit Motilal Nehru is not a believer in any god. But those who are believers in gods can foretell that Pandit Motilal Nehru is an incarnation of Shiva, the god of destruction, and that his strange songs have made unpleasant all the constructive songs of Vishnu". Commenting upon this "Tej" reminds the Maulana that the Hindus do not want any 'fatwa' from him about Pandit Motilal Nehru.

Aqa Muhammad Adib has addressed, in the name of ex-King Amanullah, a long letter to the editor, "Zamindar" of Lahore, in the course of which he says:—The object in writing this letter to you is that I should make it known to all the Indian brethren that the revolt in Afghanistan is not the result of the reforms, but it is the result of false rumours and selfish actions. I am sending this letter to you by the order of A'ala Hazrat, so that you may declare to the world that the reforms are not responsible for the revolt in Afghanistan which is in fact due to the mischiefs and accusations spread by selfish people. Some traitors had committed tyrannical actions during the absence of A'ala Hazrat in Europe. Afterwards they, in order to save their skin, had made a common cause with the insurgents. They created disaffection amongst the people against the established government and against the King and laid heaps of accusations against the latter, with the result that they involved the country in bloodshed and warfare, shook the foundations of its greatness and sacrificed it at the altar of selfishness. The A'ala Hazrat has now taken once again the reins of Government in his own hands and the Grace of God, His Majesty will be able to turn out of the country all those who are traitors and bring the country to its previous greatness.—("Jamhur").

ADVOCACY OF WIDOW REMARRIAGES

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(From a Correspondent).

AJMER, April 11.

Mass meetings of Ajmer citizens attended by thousands were held under the auspices of Navajiwan Mandal at Nagar Arya Samaj on 9th, and 10th inst. when Kunwar Chandkaran Sarda presided. Lectures advocating widow re-marriages and uplift of the depressed classes were delivered by Messrs. Padamraj, Jain Basantlal Murarka, Shardaprassan, Radhamohan Gokulji of Calcutta, Nanakchandji Gangatiji of Delhi, Dwarkadasji Bhartiya of Muttra and Bhagwandasji of Indore.

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